

AHOMETISM

FULL.Y

K.P L A IN E

CONTAINING,

The previous Disposition to, and the Method of, the CREATION: The Fall of ADAM and EVE; and Rependance and Sufferings; Theor Posterity do 1 to Now With a particular Description on the DE-U-E.

- II. The Wordertui Life of ABBAR M, and the D Sinctions between the I wo Lines, that of Using Father of the Jews, and of Ishmark, Father of the Arabs.
- III. An Hist rical and the pological Dissertation concerning the Miraculous P. phetick La Gill; ah showed on the Freenead of a AHOMET, and all his Progenitor.
 - IV. The LIVES of HACHEM, ABDOLMUTALE, and ADDALLAM, the Three immediate Predecedors of MAHOMET; With his own Life, Pilgriman Theaven, I eath, Fo. The Prayers, Ceremonies Falls, Fettival, and other Rites observed by the Mahometans. With a Remarkable Description of the Day of Jugarans.

Spenish and Arabick. in Year V. . Lison of the Moriscoes in Spain

TRABIDAN, an Arragonian a

d with clarge Explanatory NOTES

By Mr. MORGAN.

LONDON:

Printed for W. MEARS, at the Lamb, without Temple-Bar.
M.DCC.XXIII. F. ice



TO THE

RICHT HONOURABLE

EDWARD

Lord HARLEY.

My Lord,

England, Three Years

Ince, from Barbary, a:

Country wherein I have pass'd'
Twenty Years of my Life, I had
no sooner determined to Translate
the Treatise of which I here intreat

A. 2. Your

YourLordship's Acceptance, than I designed to honour the Original with a Place in the Harleyian Library:

I shall not attempt to give Your Lordinip any particular Account of this Work, the Author himfelf having done it so fully.

The Chief Motives of my undertaking the Translation, were, To give my Countrymen, more just Ideas of the Notions of the Mahometans, than they have hitherto received and because I really thought many Things in the Author, were very Curious, and ought not to be buried in the little-known Languages (in this Part of the World) in which they are delivered.

: How

How I came by the Manuscript, I have acquainted the Reverend and Learned Dean Rrideaux, in a Letter hereunto annexed; and shall only add, That, if the Original be thought worthy of Your. Lordship's Acceptance; and if either That, or the Translation, can give Your Lordship any Entertainment, it will answer all the Wishes of,

[V.]

LONDON, May 20, 1723. My Lord,

Your Lordship's most Obedient

Humble Servant,

J. MCRGAN.



To the REVBREND.

HUMPHREY PRIDZAUX; D.D.

DEAN OF NORWICH.

REVEREND SIR,

ELYING on your Goodness, that you will Pardon my intruding on your better employ'd Thoughts, I make bold to proceed without further Apology, You being, undoubtedly, the properest Person to .

be apply'd to in this Matter.

In the Kingdom of Tunis, where (and in other Parts of Barbary) I refided several Years, I purchased a M.S. Anno 1719, written Anno Dom. 1603. by one of those seemingly converted Moors, called by the Spaniards CHRESTIANOS NUEVOS, whole professed Christianity being forced and unvoluntary, was, by Confequence, never real. The Author's Aim-in compiling this Work, was for the Instruction of the numerous and ignorant Multitude of his Nation and Persuasion inhabiting those Kingdoms, concerning their erroneous Chronology, and the Rites and Ceremonies of that pernicious Sect. That being the Time when the Inquisition was hottest against those counALETTERYO

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terfeit Christians, and but few Years before their last General Expulsion, all who are not ignorant of the Bigotry and mistaken Zeal of the Romish Clergy, especially in Joan, may easily imagine the Consusion their Religious Affairs must be in after to rigorous a Prosecution, and of so long a Continuance, the bare Use of their Natural Language, being deemed a Crime worthy the Cognizance of that merciles and detestable Tribunal. But not to tire your Parience, or detain you upon a Subject you are so much better acquainted with than I can pretend to be, I proceed to give you some Account of the Book itself.

He begins long before the Creation, with the previous Disposition is the Empyreal Heaven towards it, and brings it down to the Death of that Grand Impostor, whose Life you have so accurately tran-' fmitted to Posterity. Though his Orthography, or I rather Cacography, is peculiar to himself, yet there is fomething Curious and Uncommon throughout the whole Work; Nor does it want a beautiful Extravagance, and an uncultivated Elegancy; not only f in my Own, but in the Opinion of feveral Gentlemen of Learning and Sense. He has composed the whole in Metre, and fer so doing, gives his Reason in a short Preface. The Language is " Spanish, though not properly Condition, but intermix'd with the Arragonian and Valencian Idioms (he being a Native of Arragon) with innumerable Arabick Words in Spanish Terminations: So that I may, without Vanity, affirm, there are very few in this Nation who can make any thing of it besides myseli; Who by my long Continuance, and frequent Conversations with the Off-spring of those Exiles in Burbary, am thoroughly vers'd in their Way of expressing their Sentiments. It may, without Scruple, be depended lone as Genuine; for it can be scarce supposed, that, at such a Juncture, an Alfaqui, when his Flock were in such need of Spiritual Instruction, would give them any thing contrary to the firm

Tenets of their Belief, at least wilfully; and, indeed, in several Places, he modestly pleads his own-Insufficiency for such an Undertaking, for want of

Materials and Capacity.

As he gives a more particular Account of feveral of Mahomer's Ancestors, and of Himself, (and likewise most unaccountable Fables of many of the Patriarchs, but especially of Abraham) than I meet with in other Writers, I was advised to publish it for its Curiosity, and I have in Effect, translated into English-Prose, about a Sixth Part of it, with many Explanatory Notes, which several good Judges tell me, are in no wise Impertinent to the Matter, but rather very Useful and Instructive, &c.

If you please, Sir, to give your Consent, I am ready to send you the Sheets I have done, rough and unpolished, just as they are, by any Conveniency you shall direct: The which if you will take the Pains to peruse and send me your Sentiments, I shall reckon myself your Debtor, for whatsoever Service shall at any Time, or on any Occasion fall in my Way. And if you would be pleased to correct a sew Pages, the Corrections of so eminent a Pen, I should take as an Honour and Favour, and shall serve me as so many Rules in my suture carrying on this Work.

"Now, having too long incroach'd on your Patience," I only beg you'll be pleas'd to grant me a speedy

Answer, and Leave to subscribe myself,

Reverend SIR, .

LONDON; August 12, 1723.

Your most humble Servant, to Command,

JOS. MORGAN.

I take .

I take this Opportunity, of returning my most hearty Thanks to Dean Prideaux, for his kind Compliance with my Request, in a Revisal of this Work, had he not been incapacitated, through his Ill State of Health, and very great Weakness, of which I received the following metancholy Account, from his Ananuensis, the next Post after I wrote to him.

J. M.

The Answer of Dean PRIDEAUX.

SIR,

Write you this, by the Order of my Master the Dean of Norwich, who commands me to tell , That he has received your Letter, and would be glad to serve you in the Matter you propose, were he in a Condition; But being now weakned by Age and Insignity to such a Degree, as she hath not Strength in his Fiands to write his own Name, he desires to be excused, and that you would not take it amiss, that he cannot write to you himfelf.

NORWICH, August the 18th, I ame

Your humble Servant,

THO CHURCH.

To Mr. Jos. Morgan, &c.

THE



T HE

Mahometan Confession of FAITH;

OR,

A* TREATISE concerning the Articles which every good Mussulman is obliged to receive and believe, in order to be of the Number of the Faithful.

of GOD's Existence.

HE Articles of our Faith, which every good Musulman is bound to believe, and to receive, with an intire Assurance, are Thirteen in Number, whereof this is the first and principal.

^{*} The Title of this in the Original is, Tratado segundo de los Articulos, que tudo buen Muslim esta obligado a créer y seuer por Fé; that is, The second Treatise of the Amicles which every good Musliman is obliged to believe and bold as Faith. What is most remarkable in this M. S. is, that it is written in Spanish, with Arabich Characters. It is in the Publick Library at Amsterdam, and was lately translated into French, from a Latin Version taken from the Original. Mr. Reland, in his De Relig. Moham. frequently quotes it. Being short, and, in all Likelihood, Authentick and Genuine, I thought is not improper to be prefixed to this Work.

To believe from the Heart, to confels with the of Tongue, and, with a voluntary and stellfast Mind, to affirm, That there is but One Only God, Lord and Governor of the Universe, who produced All Things from Nothing; in whom there is neither Image nor Resemblance, who never begot Any Perlon what soever, as He Himfelf was begotten by None; who, as He never was a Son, to He never hath been a Father. It is this Lord and Sovereign Arbiter of all Things. whom we Musulmans are bound to serve and adore. So that, mone amought us may deviate from this Article, but every one must imprint it deeply in his Heart; for it is unquestionable.

Of the Prophet MOHAMED, and his ALCORAN.

The Second Article, with its Principal Reasons.

TE must, believe from our Hearts, and consess with our Moutlis, That the Most High God, after having revealed. Himfelf to Mankind by His Ancient-Prophets, sent us at length his Eletted, the Blessed Mohamed; with the Sacred and Divine Law, which, thro' His Grace, He had (a) created, the which is contained in the venerable Alcoran, that hath been from Him remitted to us. By this Holy Law it is, that

⁽a) There are Controversies among the Mahometans in Points of Religion, as well as among us. The Opinions of their Doctors were for leveral Ages divided concerning this famous Question, Whether the Alcoran was Created or Uncreated? and it was at last thought the wife. Way to leave, it undecided. It feems this Author was for the Affirmative; whereas, on the Contrary, the Writer of the Abridgment of the Mahometan Religion, published by Mr. Reland, declares himself flatly on the Negative. Neither could I ever find in any Author that it is decided by the Alcoran.

God hath abol thed all the preceding ones, and hatel withdrawn from their Doubts and Errors all Nations and People, in order to guide them to a firm and lasting State of Happiness. Wherefore, we are obliged exactly to follow the Precepts, Rites, and Ceremonies thereof, and to abandon every other Sect or Religion. whatfoever, whether instituted before or fince this Final . By this Article we are distinguished, and separated from all fort of Idolatry, lying Rhapfodies, and falle Prophesies, and from all those Sects, Societies, or Religions different from ours, which are either erroneous, abrogated, or (a) exaggerated, void of Faith, and without Truth; as daily appears by the feveral Notions of the Infidels, who divorce and difannul their Statutes and Institutions, after having made them; every Moment changing their Principles, because they are ignorant of God's Goodness; and who dishonour their own Rites and Ceremonies, by continual Innovations and Reformations.

IH.

Of Providence and Predestination,

The Third Article, with its Principal Reasons.

That, except God Himself, who always war, and always shall be, every Thing, shall one Day be annihilated, and that the Angel of Death, shall take to himself the Souls of Mortals destined to a total and universal Extinction, by the Command of God our Powerful Lord and Master, who was able, and hath vouchsafed to produce out of Nothing, and, in fine, to set in Form, this Universal World, with all Things there-

⁽a) In the French Version, which I follow, it is, Ou errances, ou abrogées, ou exaggerées, suns foi, & sans versie :

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in contained, both Good and Evil, Sweet and Bitter, and who hath been likewife capables hath known how, and hath been pleased to appoint Two Angels, the One on the Right, and the Other on the Left, to register the Actions of every one of us, as well the Good as the Bad, to the Endothat Juridical Cognizance may be taken thereof, and Sentence pronounced thereupon, at the great Day of Judgment. It is therefore necessary to believe Predestination; but it is not permitted to discourse thereof, to any whomsoever, 'till after being perfectly well versed in the Study of our Written Law, viz. the Alcoran, and of our Sunna, which is our Oral Law. As to the rest, seeing all Things are to have an End, let us do Good Works, and deport Ourselves so, that we may live for Ever; A Life, which is the real Life of Existence, and which can never be obtained but through the Practice of Vertue: As hath been denounced by the Primitive Prophets, before the Sacred Volume of the Alcoran was Cent us from Heaven.

IV.

Of the Interrogation in the Grave.

The Fourth Article, with its Principal Reasons.

E must truly and firmly believe, and hold as certain and assured, the Interrogation of the Sepulchre, which will after Death be administred to every one of us by two Angels, agon these Four important Questions, Who was our Lord and our God? Who was our Prophet? Which was our Religion? And on what Side was our (a) Kibla? He who shall be in a Condition

⁽a) Kibla, is the Point of the Compass towards which all Mahemetans turn their Faces at their Devotions, and is, as near as they can guess, towards the Caaba, or Temple of Mecca. It is a mistaken No-

dition to make Answer, That God was his only Lord, and Mohamed his Prophet, shall find a great Illumination in his Tomb, and shall himself rest in Glory. But he who shall not make a proper Answer to these Questions, shall be involved in Darkness until the Day of Judgment. Let us then dread so terrible a Lot, where no Succour or Consolation is to be expected from any Part soever; and let us look upon it as an Instance of the Divine Clemency, that Things are so disposed for the Comfort of the Just, and for the Terror of the Ungodly. For if we call ourselves to an Examination in this Life, God will, after Death, vouchsafe us His Grace 'till the Day of Judgment.

V

Of the Future Dissolution.

The Fifth Article, with its Principal Reasons.

WE must heartily believe, and hold as certain, that not only all Things shall One Day perish, and be annihilated, viz. Angels, Men, Devils, &c. but likewise, that it shall come to pass, at the End of the World, when the Angel Israel shall blow the Trumpet, in such fort, that, except the Sovereign God, none of the Universal Creation shall remain alive, immediately after the dreadful Noise, which shall cause the Moun-

tion of those who affirm. That they pray with their Faces always towards the East, some say the South; for it must only be understood of those who reside to the North and West of that Temple, which is evermore their general Object, according to their respective Situations: And the Happe's or Pilgrims, when they errive it Mecca, is they Yearly do in great Multitudes from all Parts, indifferently pray all round the said Temple.

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tains to tremble, the Earth to flik, and the Sea to be charged to the Colour of Blood. In this total Ex-tinction, the Last who shall die will be Azarael the Angel of Death: And the Power of the Most High God will be evidently manifested. Who would not apprehend so terrible a Noise, and so dreadful a De-.ftruction? Who would not be touched at so dismal a Solitude? Who would not labour to live well, and to abound in Good Works, in Hopes of an equitable and advantageous Compensation? (a) Who would not. (b) - - - Of the Sun, and of the Moon? Who would not from this Moment begin to groan for his Sins, and to lament his last End, whether it happeneth by Night or by Day? Ledus ftop at these Thoughts, and let us walk armed with Hope and Good Works; for whatever is not of that Number, is only lent us in this tranfitory Life, and rendereth us obnoxious to Death and Punishment. Happy for us, if we give due Attention to these great Truths; all Things shall become beneficial and favourable to us; as well Poverty as Riches. Bitterness as Sweetness, Adversity as Prosperity. Every thing shall elevate us, and give to our Souls that (c) Sublimity - - - --

⁽a) See the oth Article, wherem we Author explains this future Compensation.

⁽b) This Chasm, and all others which follow, are in the French Translation; There is a Note, wherein the like are intimated to be intima in the Latin M.S. and perhaps may be the same in the Original.

⁽c) Cette noblesse - - - - The Gaps, as I have hinted above, are in the French. In this Place 'tis probable, the Author would have faid something concerning the Activity and Agility required in the difficult Paffage of the Sharp-edged Bridge, which is treated of under the 11th Article.

VI.

Of the future Refurrection.

The Sixth Article, with its Principal Reasons.

TIE are obliged cordially to believe, and to hold for certain, That the First, before all others, whom God shall revive in Heaven, shall be the Angel of Death; and that He will at that Time recell all the Souls in general, and reunite them to the respective Bodies to which each belonged; some of which shall he destined to Glory, and others to Torment. But upon Earth, the First whom God will raffe, shall be our Blessed Prophet Mohamed. As for the Earth itself, it shall open on all sides, and shall be changed in a Moment; and, by God's Command, Fire shall be kindled in every Part thereof, which shall be extended to its utmost Extremities, (a) - - - - God will. then prepare a vast Plain, perfectly level, and of sufficient Extent to contain all Creatures summoned to give an Account of their past Conduct. May this folemn, definitive, and irrevocable Judgment awaken us from our Security, for, to nothing that hath been created, shall Favour be shewed. Every Soul shall be judged there by the same Rule, and without Exception of Persons.

⁽a) Here I can't guess what should have tollowed.

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Of the Day of Judgment.

The Seventh Article, with its Principal Reasons.

WE must believe from our Hearts, and hold for certain, That there shall be a Day of Judgment, whereon God thall ordain all Nations to appear in a Place appointed for this great Tryal, of fufficient Vastness, that His Majesty may there be evident in Splendor. It is in this magnificent and spacious Station, that the universal Assembly of all Creatures shall be made, about the Middle of the Day, and in the Brightness of Noon: And then it is, That, accompanied by His Prophet, (Mohamed) and in Presence of all Mankind, God shall, with Justice and Equity, judge all the Nations of the Earth in general, and every Person in particular. To this Effect, every one of us shall have a Book, or Catalogue of our Actions delivered to us; that of the Good, in such wife, that it shall be received and held in the Right-hand; and that of the Wicked, so, that it shall be received and held in the left-hand. (a) - - - As to the Duration of that Day, at shall be as long as the Continuance of the Fresent 'Age. This shall be a Day of Sighs and Grief, a Day of Pribulation and Anguish, when the Cup of Sorrow and Milery must be drank up, even the very Dregs, thereof. But this is what shall be particularly experienced by the Ungottly and the Perverle: Every thing thall prefent to them Ideas of Sorrow and Affliction. To them every thing shall become Aloes and Bitterness. They shall not obtain one Mo-

⁽a) In the Mahometan Catechism it is, behind their Back, because they say, every one's Hands are so tied. Perhaps 'twas that which was omitted, and should have filled the Chain.

ment of Repose. They shall behold nothing that is agreeable, nor bear one Voice that shall delight them: their Eyes shall the nothing but the Torments of Hell; their Ears mall hear nothing but the Cries and Howlings of Devils; and their terrified Imaginations shall represent unto them nothing but Spectres and Tortures.

VIII.

Of . MOHAMED'S Intercession.

The Eighth Arcicle, with its Principal Reasons.

TE are bound to believe and hold as certain, That our venerable Prophet Mohamed shall, with Success, intercede for his People at the great Day of Examination. This will be the first Intercession; but at the second, God will be intirely relented, and all the faithful Musulmans shall be trans-. ported into a State of Glory, whilst not one Excuse or Supplication in the Behalf of other Nations, shall be accepted. As to the Greatness of the Pain those among us are to undergo, who have been Offenders by transgreshing the Precepts of the Alcoran, it is known to God alone, as there is none but Him who exactly knoweth how long the fame is to continue: whether its Duration shall be more or less than that of the Examination or Judgment. But to us it belongeth to shorten its Continuation by our Good Works; by our Charley, and by all the Endeavours we are capable of calling ourselves to Judgment in this Life, with the intire Attention of all our Senses and Faculties, before our Crimes and our Transgressions cite us to God's Tribunal: since He it is, who, through His Mercy, preserveth, and who granteth us this Time of Respite, that we may, by a vertuous Conduct, put outfelves in a Condition to approach Him.

ix. H

IX.

Of the future Convertation at the Last Judgment.

The Ninth Article, with its Principal Reasons.

WE must fincerely believe, and hold as a Certainty, That we must there every one of us give up our Accounts before God, concerning the Good and Evil we have transacted in this World. All who have been Followers of Mohamed, shall be, before all others, fummoned toothis Examination; because they it will be, who shall bear Witness against all other strange Nations. It shall tome to pass, on that Day, that God will take away out of the Ballance of him who has flandered his Brother, some of the good Works, and put them into that of him who has · been flandered; and if the Slanderer is found to have no good Works. He will then deduct from the Punishments of the Slandered, to include them in the List of those of the Slanderer; insomuch that his great Justice will be fully manifest. At least then, that we may not run the Hazard of this terrible Compenfation, let us not think of wronging others, nor of diminishing their Substance, their Honour, or their good Name; For, we may afture ourselves, That if we injure our Brother, such a Substraction shall be made from our good Works, or rather fuch an Addition to our Debts, the which, nevertheless, at the Time of the last Affliction, must be paid; at the Time, when to quench our Thirst, or only to refresh our Tongues, we would willingly give, if possible, all the richest and most beautiful Objects our Eyes ever beheld here below.

X.

Of the Ballance, and of Purgatory.

The Tenth Article, with its Principal Reasons.

JE must believe from the Heart, and confess with the Mouth, That all our Actions, good and bad, shall one Day be weighed in the Ballance, the one against the other; insomuch that those whose good Works shall out-weigh their bad, shall enter into Paradise; and that, on the confrary, they whose bad Works shall out weigh their good, shall be condemned to the Flames of Hell. And for those whose Scales shall be equally poised, because the Good they have done is equivalent to the Evil. they shall be detained in a Station situate in the Middle between Paradife and Hell, where Confideration will be made both of their Merits and of their Demerits; fince, befides their being confined in that Place, they shall have no Punishment Inflicted on them, hor shall they enjoy any Part of the Glory ordained for the Beatified Righteous. It is true, that all those among that Number who are Musulmans shall be, at length, released from their Captivity, and shall be introduced into Paradise, at the second Intercession of our Blessed Prophet Mohamed, whose great Compassion will be signalized, by his engaging, in order to our Redemption, to supplicate the Power and the Mercy of the Most High, as well as his Justice, already fully satisfied by the long Captivity of the Criminals. Wherefore, let us from hence forwards weigh our Good Works, to the End that we may assiduously strive to increase their Weight, and that they may have the Advantage over the Bad: except we rather defire that these should out-weigh those and, after our Examination, cause us to be excluded from the Man-

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XI.

Of the Sharp-edged (b) BRIDGE, and the unavoidable Passage thereof.

The Eleventh Article, with its Principal Reasons.

WE are obliged to believe from our Hearts and to hold as affured, That all Mankind in the World, must pass one Day over the Sharp-edged Bridge, whose

⁽a) The Chasm here, it is presum'd, may be supply'd with either forger, omit, neglett, or the like.

⁽b) This imaginary Bridge of theirs. I have heard them frequently describe as it is here represented. Tharper than a Razor, narrower than a Hair, and exceeding slippery. They say, The Sinners instancy through wint of Resolution, Strength, and Agility, being terrified with the Hortors of Hell, over which, it seems, it is extended; whereas the Good, armed with Courage and Innocence, succeed happily. Monsieur Chardin, in his Voyage to Persia, assures us, Thatche Apprehension of this Passage has a mighty inducance over their Morals; that it is the Consolution of the Injured, and the serror of the Injurers; and he reports, That several Persians made him just Satisfaction, purely out of Fear of having a bad Passage the Last Day. Vist. Vol. ii.

Length shall be equal to that of this World, whose Breadth shall not exceed that of one single Thread of a Soider's Web, and whole Height shall be proportiona le to its Extent? The Righteous shall pass over it fwitter than a Flash of Lightning; but the Impious and the Ungodly shall not, in as much Time as the present Age thall endure, be able to surmount the Difficulties thereof, and that through the want of Good Works. For which Reason, they shall fall and precipitate themseves into Hell-Fire. in Company with the Infidels and Blasphemers, with those of little Faith and bad Conscience, who have done few Deeds of Charity, because they were void of Vertue. shall be some among the Good, not withstanding, whose Passage shall be lighter and switter than that of many others, who fhall therein, from Time to Time, meet with Temptations and Obstructions, from every Precept which they shall have ill observed in this Life. Good God! How dreadful to our Sight will this formidable Bridge appear. What Vertue, what secret. Grace from the Most High, shall we not need to be enabled to pass over it? What Defarts, what Monsters, what Dregons, shall we not find in our Way? What Hunger, what Drought, what Weariness, shall-we not be there exposed to But what Anguish, what Grief, what Affliction, shall there not be to devour all those who have not meditated on this terrible Passage & Let us pray to God, That, together with our Bodily Health, he will also grant us His Grace not to remain his Debtors in this Life; for the Arabs, and with Reason, are wont to fay, That no Obstacle is so deeply concealed, as that which cannot be removed by any Expedient or Artifice what soever.

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OF PARADISE.

The Twelfth Article, with its Principal Reasons.

WE are fincerely to believe, and to hold for a Certainty, That God did create a Paradife, which He prepared for the Bleffed, from among the Number of the Faithful, by which are meant the Followers of the True Religion, and of our Holy Prophet. Mohamed; where, with him, they shall be placed in perpetual Light, and in the Injoument of Heavenly Delights; for ever beautiful, oin the Vigour of their Age, and brighter than the Sun; and where they shall be found worthy to contemplate and adore the Face of the Most High God. As for those who shall be detained in the Tortures of Hell, to wit, the Sinners and Transgreffors, who have nevertheless believed in One Only God; they shall be released at the Second Intercession of the Prophet, by whom they shall immediately be washed in the Secred Laver; from whence being come forth whiter than Snow, and more refulgent than the Sun, they shall, with the rest of the Blessed, behold themselves seated in Paradise, there to enjoy all the Glory they can defire. This is what shall befall the Body that was composed of Clay: And what then shall be the State of our Souls? To the which it shall be granted eternally to behold the Light and Brightness of the Divine Majesty. Let us then cofftinually have in our Hearts the Idea of - - - and in maintaining our Faith, let us endeavour to do Works of fuch - a Character, that we may have no Cause to fear Hell-Fire; a Fire so intense and p netrating, that there is no Torment, either of Heat or Cold, to be compared there-Let us, I say, chiefly apply ourselves to Good Works ; let us not refuse to exert our utmost Strength in the exact Observation thereof, and of the Fast of our venerable Month of Ramadan, and of the Prayers and Ceremonies which are ordained; and let us not defraud the Poor of the Tythe of all our Goods. We know what our Sacred Volume says upon this Subject; Provide to thyself Happiness hereafter out of thy "Abundance, a good Name out of thy Riches; an in-" fallible Suftenance out of thy Poverty; out of thy " Infirmity, a perpetual Vigour; and out of thy Wif-

" dom, the Health of thy Soul. "

XIII.

Of HELL.

The Thirteenth Article, with its Principal Reasons.

WE must sincerely believe, and hold for certain, That there is a Hell prepared for the Unrighteous. the Refractory Transgressors of the Divine Law, accurled of God for their evel Works; and for whom it would have been better that they had never been born, and to have never seen the Light of the Day. It is for fuch as those that a Place of Torment is appointed, or rather a Fire which burneth without touching them, a Fire of Ice and North-Winds, where there shall be nothing but Snakes and Serpents, with other venomous and ravenous Creatures, which shall bite them without destroying them, and shall cause them to feel grievous Pains. That Place shall be the Abode of the Impious, and of the Devils, where The shall, with all forts of Cruelty and Rage, incessantly torture Those; and lest the Sense of their Pain should cause them to relent, a new Skin shall continually sifeceed in the Stead of that which has been burnt or mortified. It is for us good Musulmans, to conceive and entertain a just Horror of this detestable Place; such Resections are the Duty of all God's Servants: As for those others who have declared

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clared War against our Religion, they shall one Dayfee the Torments of Hell. Let us all dread this Punishment, and these frightful Terrors: Let us confirm our Faith by the Sentiments of our Hearts, and by the Confession of our Tongues, and let us engrave it in the Bottom of our Souls.



THE



THE

Author's PREFACE.

Discreet Mussulman Reader,

HE principal Motive which induced me so undertake the Compiling of this Treatife, was, among many others, My having been personally present at divers Assemblies, in Company with Persons of great Parts,

Learning, and Genius of our own Nation and Belief, Natives of this Kingdom; at which Meetings I have heard Arguments of a most sublime and delicate Nature frequently handled and discussed; the Subject of which Conferences was generally concerning the great Excellencies of our glorious Chieftain, and most Beatised Prophet Mohamed, of ever-blessed Memory. Themes lofty and tender! At the Conclusion of these Discourses, the whole Congregation never failed to be seized with Astonishment, and inspired with essentic Raptures, glorifying the supreme Creatox, who, in so particular a Manner, had vouch afed to grant such dissinguishing Mercies to those of that Fomily; strenuously affirming, and implicitely selieving (a) those Di-

⁽a) Alluding to the Prophetick Light, thining on the Foreheads of all the EleHed Males of that Family, for much treated of throughout this Work.

of the Divine Favour, that His Almighty Goodness ever granted to any of His Creatures upon Earth, or even in Heaven itself; since thereby they had so peculiarly the Advantage of, and Preference to, all the rest of the Prophets and Patriarchs; not excepting even Isa (or Jesus) himself; notwithstanding he was The Breath of his Creator; no Man having, in the least, been Instrumental towards his Begetting.

Every one unanimously said, That it was a Missortune, most deplorable, and never enough to be lamented, that there were no Writings now extant among st us, which were able to give us a perfect and satisfactory Account of the true Genealogy of what most Illustrious Family. Some few, indeed, we had, which made slight, transient Mention of (b) Abdulmenas and his Son Hashem; but the true Descent of the Line was intirely obscure, and remained buried in Oblivion; and which, none can dispute, had been transmitted, in a direct Line, from Father to Sou, without Mixture, or Interruption, from Adam, of venerable Memory, down to our Lord Mohamed, who was the Last of all the Prophets.

This being so, and the Times so much corrupted and confused; the poor unhappy Musiulmans so grievously oppressed, dispirited, and persecuted, that, for want of being better instructed, they confounded the Line of Isaac with that of the Linght, making them both but one and the same Lineage, being wholly unacquainted with the Difference, and with what caused that Difference; but sarried it from Adam unto

⁽b) See the Life of Hashin, Pag. 269, &c. — Dean Prideaux's Life of Mab. Pag 3 and A Herbelor under the Names Hasehem, Abdallah, Mobammed, &c.

Abra-

Abraham, and from thence unto Mohamed of Bleffed Memory. To all which may be added, That they were chiefly led into this Error by the common Voice, and Opinion of the Christians, who so posttively, and with so much Certainty, affirm the same, laying Blots and Imputations upon the Just Ishmael, and all his Male Posterity, and Lineage; unjustly and maliciously depriving him of the (a) Honour of the Sasrifice, giving it to Isaac; casting scandalous Objections upon the Good Abraham, and, by Confequence, upon our Beatified Leader; insinuating, that being descended from a spurious Line, he could not be a Prophet: And, notwithstanding our Religion and Belief was (by the Grace of the Most High God) sirmly established amongst us in this Kingdom; yet, nevertheless, such Things as these are always want to cause, in the weak and vulgar Sort of People, a certain Lukewarmness; and those of superior Understandings are apt to be scandalized thereat; especially when they occur in a Nation so ill-instructed, (as ours has been of late); and fo strictly confined within such narrow Bounds; surrounded with so many Incitations, Inducements, and Temptations; fo threatned, and tormented by Unbelievers, who, in persecuting us, center their principal Glory and Satisfaction.

Seeing then, all these Circumstances so notoriously conspicuous in the Light of the Sun; and, that our Leader and Protector (who was the Light of all God's Messengers, and himself one of them, for whose Sake all Things were created) is not only his Equal, but he and all the other Prophets were highly pleased:

⁽a) They deny that it was Isaac whom Abraham went to offer up as a Sacrifice. The Story is at large in the Life of Abraham, See Chap. VII. and VIII.

may, they gloried in being the Annunciators and Pra-Sagars of his sanctified Mission: With this Consideration I determined to stand forth in his Defence; like unto the Soldier, who, though raffly refolutely throweth himself into the Battle, amidst his Enemies, to revenge some grievous Injury, or Affront, done to his General; though better jurnished with the Ardency of his Zeal, than with a competent Strength or Ability, sufficient to accomplish his Undertakings. So I, with the Confent and Assistance, and at the Request of the above-mentioned Persons; but, above all, with the Help and Protection of the Divine Bounty of God, who assisteth and Encourageth every good Intent; and I withal recollecting, that His Sacred Majelty com. mandeth us, that his Holy Law shall be manife sted to the whole Universe; and that the Name, the Doctrine, and the Precepts of His Messenger shall be defended, by Dint of Sword, or otherwise, as best we can; and, that His true Religion shall be expanded and maintained:

For these Reasons, I say, I set my Hand to this Work, explaining the Original and Progress of the Light of our most Blessed Prophet, with the proper Distinction between the Line of Isaac, and that of Islandel, shewing the true Source of each, with necessary Discourses thereupon: A Subject which we Mussulmans are under so mighty an Obligation to be acquainted with, and so retain in ony Memories; which, as El Hassan say, is one Half of our Belief, and the Second Article of the (a) Unity.

⁽a) The Confession of the Manuscan Faith, and, by Consequence of God's Unity, is contained by these Words; La illab illab. Mubammed Resouls Allab, which is leverally thus: There is no God but God, Mobamed is God's Messenger. The latter Part of which, he here seems to mean by the Second Aricle of the Unity. See the Consession at large hereunto prefixed.

I likewife, with the same unquestionable Veracity. give evident Proofs of the Purity and Chafting of Abraham, intirely confuting all Doubts and Apperstons which have been, or may be made thereon; re-storing unto Ishmael his Right, and unto the Mussulmans a Subject of Jon, as for the most estimable Grace and Morey wherewith God of His Divine Goodness ever blessed any Nation. This is all declared and layed open, without any Confusion, Prevarication of Fraud what soever, or any one Article that may cause Surprize to my Readers, or may be thought an Imposition upon them. In Compiling the which, God (who alone-knoweth it) will be my Witness, what Pains and Troubles I have been at, in searching for, and procuring the Wittings of the most authentick Authors in innumerable Parts of this Kingdom, which had long fince, for Fear of the Inquisition, been either loft, or buried an Obscurity: To the better furthering whereof, His Sacred Majesty, of His Infinite Bounty, was, in many Respects, affifting to me, in such Manner, that, recalling to Mind what I had studied in my Touth (of all which at first I had but transitory Remains, and faint Ideas) yet, what soever I had Occasion for towards the completeing, and bringing to Perfection my present Purpose, came readily into my Memory, without Difficulty.

I have composed the whole in plain and easy Verse. that Things for Sasred, and so worthy to be treated of and kept in Remembrance, nay, with the greater Pleasure and Delight, be learned by Heart, and re-

tained in the Memory (a).

Non

⁽a) At the Town of Teffstore, in the Kingdom of Tunu, I heard some of the Inhabitants, of both Sexes, fing, in Concert, whole Chapters out of this Work, to the Sound of Lutes and Guitars. In

Now, if in the following Treatife any improper or dissenant Word, and Expression misapplyed, or Sentence misplaced, shall be found, I intreat the Discreet Reader, he will be pleased to correcte and amend it with Prudence and Candour; piously considering the Fervency of my Zeal; and be assured, that in whatsoever I have errred; or done amiss, it hath not been through Design, but Ignorance, from which the wisest of Men are not always exempted; much less a Wretch of my poor Ability: And of all People, none are so desirous and ambitious of being in the Right, as those who undertake Matters of this Nature.

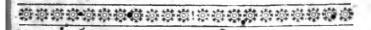
May it please His most Sacred Majesty, to give me Grace to perfect and smish it, to His Holy Praise, and to the intire Content and Benefit of the Mussulmans, the unfeigned Believers and Followers of the Doctrine of Mohamed; of Everglorious Memory. Amen.

that Kingdon, there are Ten or Twelve small Towns, built after the Spanish Model, which are, in a Manner, intirely inhabited by those Spanish Moors; They, among themselves, use that Language, and seldom merry their Daughters to Arabi, Africans, or even to Tucks, except for Interest. They have all, besides their Mahomeran Names, the Names and Surnames of their Ancestors, whese in Spain. Of late Years, they begin to degenerate; and I was told for a Truth, that there now are but Two Men remaining alive, who can read the Spanish Tongue, of which one is, Hamooda Bussis, the Person from whom I had this Manuscript. He is by Profession a Barber Surgeon. There is one miserable little Town, whose Inhabitaris are Catalonian Moors, and who use that Dialett. The best of those Towns are Suliman, Zaguan, and Tossatore.





MAHOMETISM EXPLAIN'D:



.. INTRODUCTION.

The Mahometan Author dedicates his Work to God, the Creator of all Things. His Address to the Prophet. To the Mussulman Reader. His Fraise of Historians and Writers, particularly those who write in Metsc. The deplorable Condition of the Moors in Spain, &c.

· Bismillahi el rahmani el rahimi, i. e. In the Name of the Gracious and Merciful God.

O Thee, O Divine Monarch, King of the Empyreal Heavens, Lord of all Powers, and everlasting Director of all Chings. To hee, who permittest, and graciously endurest the Frailties,

Weaknesses, and Omissions of us thy Creatures, inhabiting this Earthly Globe, and bestowest on us large and bountiful Rewards, which we have in no wife merited: Thou, who art contented and satisfy'd with good Intents alone, and protectest and rewardest in the highest Degree those who are pure and

perfect: Thou, Lord, it is to whom I address my felf, and to whom I tledicate this Work; fince thou didft never stop thy Ears from listening to those, who in their Afflictions and Necessities made their Supplications unto Thee, and with a contrite Heart implored thy Divine Affiftance. Succour therefore, O merciful King! this thy miserable Servant; who casting himself upon thy Bounty, and relying on thy Protection, launches out in the wretched tattered Barque of his weak Understanding, and ingulphs himself in a Tempestuous Sea, without Oars, or Tuckling, his Maft, and Rudder broken and shattered; with nothing but the disconsolate Prow of his fervent Zeal, with which he hopes to make way thro the merciless Waves; intirely confiding, that thou wilt graciously vouchsafe to grant him a favourable Gule, that the scanty Sails of his distressed Vessel may conduct her fafely to her defired Port, to the Glory and Content of thy Holy Divinity: For, without thy Afliftance, 'tis very possible, that in the midst of her Voyage she may be swallowed up; it being beyond the Power of Human Capacity to fave her from Shipwreck. Then, who causest Harmony and Sound to proceed from a Log of Wood, and melodious Mufick from a dumb and hoarfe Instrument; who causest the Stones and Rocks to refound with responding Echoes. and givest a Voice to Vessels of Iron and Copper, &c. Brant unto me, O Gracious Monarck! thy Love and Favour; give me Strength and Breath to enable my antuneable Voice and mean Capacity to accomplish and bring to Perfection my wholesome and well-defigned Purpose, the which is offered, and dedicated to thy Divine Bounty.

And thou, O Messenger! of whose Glory and Happiness (tho unworthy) I, languishing, covet to be Partaker; Thou in whose Tongue was stamped the only Way of Truth; I beseech thee to interceed for me, that I may obtain Favour; since my Design, is to thy Honour, and in thy Praise, to relate what my Rusticity

Rusticity and poor Understanding will permit me, concerning thy elected Line e.g., and renowned Predecessors, those who were possessed of that most resplendent Light, which the All powerful Lord had (a) created so long, before the Formation or Fabrication of the

Heavens, on purpose to be inherited by Thee.

I will particularize the Original of all those most eminent and fignalized Heroes; and who, and how many they were, who were deemed worthy to carry that Banner: I will notify their Descent from Father to Son, down from That our first Father, without any Intermission, Interruption, or cutting the clear and apparent Thread, till I bring it to its appointed Station, which was thy precious Forchead, made and fuited to that Use, and with that Intent. I will give an'impartial Relation of the notable Exploits and Atchievements of all those Just Messengers, Patriarchs, and Prophets, who carried this Light, and I will specify their noble Deeds in the Defence thereof, together with the mysterious Miracles, and wonderful Protection with which the Almighty Lord, favoured them; the Mercies and Deliverances he shewed them; all tending to the Honour and Advantage of Thee, the true Lord and Owner, and Heir prefumptive to the fame, viz. the Light.

And Thou, Musulman Reader, into whose Possession these my Verses shall happen to tall; I beseech Thee, that thy great Candor and Benevolence will excuse and pardon all my Errors and Desciencies, in Consideration of the Honour of Him, to whom I offer them: And I inform thee, Judicious and Prudent Reader, of what thou caust not be ignorant; which is, That the Tastes of Mank nd are various, and differing; some Palates relish Prose; others delight only in Metre: So God has been pleased to ordain, in the

⁽a) Section the Beginning of the Chapter of the Creation, concerning their fabulous Ideas of this imaginary Light.

B 2 fame

fame manner as he has the unaccountable Changes,

Alterations, and Revolutions of Times.

Infinite are the Numbers of Authors, who by their Writings have transmitted to Posterity the Heroic Trophies and Triumphant Actions of Great and Memorable Men; with indefatigable Labour, composing Voluminous and Exemplacy Chronicles, whereby their Names and Memories shine, and will continue fo to do in After-Ages, to the remotest Futurity; with no less bright a Lustre, and their Laurels are as fresh, as those of the very Worthies themselves, conserning whose remarkable Transactions they have written. For it is incontestably certain, that had it not been for the landable Pens of those candid Historiographers, the notable Occurrences of Antiquity, and he Lives and Actions of our venerable Fore-tathers, would have been all obscurely buried in perpetual, Silence and Oblivion; neither would their Posterity have edified from their Praise-worthy Examples; nor would the Palm of Honour have been given to those, who were truly delerving thereof.

For these Reasons, it cannot be disputed, but that an Author, who judiciously and impartially writes a History, denoting and publickly bringing to light the Deeds and Sayings of Famous Men, &c. ought to be remembered, and mentioned with as much Respect, and Descrence, as those Heroes themselves, who were the principal Actors therein, and on whose Account

it was compiled.

But He, who in Times fo Modern as these, has had the Faculty of composing such memorable Things, in a Method that they may be harmoniously sung to the sweet Sound of concording Musical Instruments, in pleasing and tuneable Accents; He, I say, deserves more Praise than those who write in Prose; and the Pains He takes, are more meritorious than the others; it being to be supposed, that the Majority of Wankind are more taken with Verse, and, by consequence, the readier and more willing to give

Ear thereunto; whereby these worthy Subjects, so necessary to be universally known, are, with the greater Success, and Facility expanded and divulged. Seeing it is an undoubted Truth, that it is the Voice which telefiles, publishes, and makes manifest whatever the Soul and Body, in their fecret and unheard Imaginations, have cogitated, and in private agreed upon between themselves. Nor are there any other means of expressing those Thoughts, but by the Voice ; it being She that ejaculates the same, and makes them intelligible and familiar to others, whereby we partake of what would else be an Eternal Secret. Now it is Verse, and not Prose, which occasions the Noice to refound with the sweeter and more agreeable Cadence and Melody, and fignalizes the Composers thereof, to be Men compleat of Talent, and fublime in Genius: And how many Examples are there extant, of Persons celebrated for their excelling in that Capacity, who have been advanced to the highest Dignities? For Instance; (a) Belal, the Son of Hamama, that Great and Famous Cryer; who, for the transcendent Excellency of his Voice, was inthron'd in a Station the most Honourable, and the only one upon Earth seleeing the Verses which he sung, for the Perfectness, and unparallel'd Goodness thereof, were werthy to be sung in those Glorious and Cole-

⁽a) Mohammed's Slave, afterwards manumitted, and became one of his greated Friends and Confidents. He made him his Muedin; that is, he who calls the People to Prayers, at the appointed Hours, from the Tops of the Turrets in the Mosques. Vide D'Herbelot in Balal. The Mahomatans relate incredible Things of the Strength and Sweetness of the Voice. They say, it was he who converted to Islamism that Nation of Blacks which are called studin, his Compatriots, of which every Year numerous Troops go in Pilgrimage to Mecca, under the Name of Ruccib el Sondan; as those of Persia are termed Ruccil el Ajam; those of Damascus are Ruccib Shaum; from Egypt, Ruccil Missir; and the other Pilgrims from Egypt deviswards, are compassed under the general Name of Ruccib el Gaagarba, i. e. The watern Caravan of Pilgrims, which is the Signification of the Word Ruccib, from Erkeb, to ride or mount.

Mahometism Explain d.

stial Mansions of Everlasting Bliss, (a) Omar, that matchless Warrior, fallied out, singing in Verse, when he went forth with the Mcffengereto publish his Holy Law. David finging, and playing upon his Divine Instrument, expelled the Demons out of the Body of King Saul, notwithstanding their Perverseness: Nay, all the Epigrams, or Pfalms, lie composed in Acknowledgement of his known and, publick Sins; All his fucred Canticles, Hymns, Praises, Thanksgivings; his lofty and echoing Invocations, are the fame Glorious Songs, which are, with such ravishing and inchanting Voices, fung by the Angelic Choirs. It is Verie, which, with its melodious and relounding Cadence, quickens, and enlivens our/Intellectuals: inciting us, with the greater Alacrity, to renew our Memories: And it is most requisite, that all rare and extraordinary Transactions in general, should be fung to the Sound of Musick; because the Remembrance, and Recollection of Things of that Nature, always exhort and ftir us up to imitate such laudable Examples. And although these Metres of mine, are far from being in any-wife worthy to be ranked amongst those I have above mentioned, or to be compared with those Numbers of the more perfect Performances of fuch elegant Writers, who with their refined Pens have illustrated and immortalized their Names: and that I am not ignorant of the Encapacity and Poornels of my Talent: Yet of this I an certain, that the Subject I am about to treat of will be an equivalent and sufficient Counterpoise, that all the

Defects

⁽a) Omar Ben el Khattab. was a very powerful and confiderable Man among the Arabians, and an early Profelyte to Molammed's Impositure, by whose Anti ofity it was very much promoted and encouraged. He was the second Calyph after him, and was Instanced in the region of Gace 635. He reigned Ten Years and as self, and was then murder'd. See more of him in Ockley's History of the Saratens, and in Wherbelot. Hassa, one of Mobammed's Wives, was the Daughter of this Omar.

Defects and Dissonancies which may be found in this Work, ought to be excused, and obtain a favourable Reception, as Things to which my Weakness of Genius is incident, and that the Acceptance thereof, may be contounable to the Zeal of my Intent; I having nothing in View, but the being able to accomplish the Manifestation of these great Mysteries, towards the extending, divulging, and expanding of the which throughout the whole Universe, we are, by such nighty Obligations, bound strenuously to endeavour.

Although, as I have already faid, 'tis necessary for us to call to Remembrance all the Prophets and Patriaichs, as they are all spoken of in the reverend Alcoran, for the great Benefit and Advantage we may reap from the Example of their commendable Actions, conducive to the better Regulation of our transitory Bodies on Earth, and to the eternal Repose of our immortal Souls in the Altitudes of Heaven: Yet, nevertheless, the Precepts of none of them are to be compared with those we find in the Honoured Alcoran : By the facred Decrees of which, every good Musulman is commanded to teach and publish, to the utmost of his Ability and Understanding, all he knows concerning the Doctrine of our true Belief. U Sac ed Alcoran I wherein the Words and Admonitions, and all the Fundamentals and Ways of our Hory Law, which is the (a) El, Islam, is contained! In it we are taught and enjoyned, that we should, with all our Might, diligently and indefatigably strive, either in Prose or Verse, be in whatsoever Method we are best capable of, or as may seem properest or most

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⁽a) The Mahometans term their Religion Din Islam, or the Law of Salvation, from the Arabic Word Salam, which implies Salety. In the second Conjugation Aslama, to enter into the State of Salvation; he could man, or Eslam, and Muslimeen, i.e. The Saved or the Escapes They say, all Mankind are born in Islamism, but are perverted by their Parents to other Religious.

convenient, that our Religion and Belief may be exalted, propagated, and fpread abroad: This if we neglect to endeavour, God will deny us his Grace, and reward us with Torments and Punishment.

Therefore, to acquit my-felf of this incumbent Duty, and to enjoy an aundifturbed Conscience, and that I might have no Neglect to answer for, in having concealed what my mean Talent and weak Judgment would furnish me with, I determined to employ it on a Matter most Sublime, as is this which am about: A Subject highly worthy of my Conceptions, though as vastly disproportionable to them, as is the little and to the great Camel, or the preak, insignificant Worm, when compared with he strong and mighty Body of the unwieldy Elephant

Notwithstanding, 'tis to me a sufficient Consolation, when I resect on many Instances of those, who, armed with a pure and contrite Heart, and endowed with an implicite Faith, have overcome Difficulties, which had the Appearance of Impossibilities; as Noah did the Deluge of Water: (a) Abraham, the Impetuosity of the Fire; Daniel, the Rage of Wild Beasts; and fudith, the invincible Holophyrnes, with many others whom I omit: And who, by only the Purity of their Faith, were delivered from those eminent Dangers, and have made their Names venerable in Heaven, and on Earth.

It is this same Confidence which encourages me, and gives me hopes, that through the impiense Power and Assistance of God, I may be able a compleat what I have undertaken, and answer the Expectations

of the Reader.

God having been pleased to permit the Moors, in these Kingdoms, to be streightned and oppossed with so many Persecutions, the Affairs of our Religion have been brought to such Extremities, that is a nei-

⁽a) Abraham, whom they call Ibrahim. See that his Life, Chap. IV.

ther practifed nor administred in Publick, nor in Private: The Saláh is layed aside and forgotten, as of no Use; and if some sew, very secretly perform their daily Prayers, tis very seldom; and then ill-performed, and without Respect. The Fasts (a) interrupted, either not kept at all, or if ever, sar from the manner they ought to be. The accustomary Alms, Sc. wholly abolished, together with the usual Annual Tythes, Sc. The calling upon, and repeating (b) the Holy Names of God and of his Messer, is what it now, in a manner, never heard of; that is to say, the calling them by their own perfect Names in our Language; (c) since they [the Moors] have been all sorcibly baptized, and through Fear and

⁽a) As to the awful and profound Reverence, they use at their Devotions, the Strictness of their Fasts, with their Alms, Tythes, Gr. see Sir Paul Ricaus's History of the Octoman Empire, Reland's Mahom. Rel. and others; and likewise in some Parts of this Book.

⁽b) See the 99 Attributes of God, at the End of this Work.

⁽c) The Mahometans hold it to be, in a manner, an Impiety to call God by the Names, those they esteem as Insidels, call him by. The Andalogges, or Spandh Moorr, very frequently use this Expression; Valga me Dios, si trios es Allah, si no, valga me Allah, that is, God help me, if God is Allah, if not, Allah help me; which the Spaniards vice versa, retort upon them, by saying, Valga me Allah, si Allah, il Allah, is allah, in the Word Tangri (which in their Language is the same as God) any otherwise than we say Providence, because it is not where sound, they say, in the Holy Alcoran: And in general all the Protessors of Mahometism, deem it as a Prosanation of God's Divinity, to mention his sacred Name by any other Appellation, than those of his 99 Attributes, which see at the latter Part of this Work. The Word, Allah, is abbreviated of El Elah, which answers to the Hebrew Elohim and Adonai, and is by all Mahometans, of what Language sover (as I have hinted) the General Appellation of God. Mahomet being interrogated by the Christials, Jews, Magi and Idolaters, What God it was he adored? and write Precepts be preached? answered this, out of the Alcoran; The God that is only One, who has his lan from Himself, from whom all creatures have revived theirs; who does not beget, and is not begotten; land in short, wim who has nothing link him, among all Beings. A farther Mention of this Head herea of

Terror, are constrained to profess themselves Christians; their Books are all lost, scarce the Remembrance of them remaining. The Alims, [1. 4.] Teachers are all dispatched or made away with; none to be found; being either dead, or in Custody: The Inquisition is displayed against us with the utmost Fury and Oppression, committing Cruelties and Diforders in every Place, perfecuting us with unexpressible Rigour, fo that few Parts of the Kingdom are free from Fire and Faggot: The new-baptized Moors are every-where sized, and daily punished with Gallies, (Racks, and Fires. These, and numberless other Adversities, best known to God, the Searcher of all Secrets, we have been now perfecuted with, during Seventy-fix Years, with greater Fury and Rigour than at the first Beginning; for the Malice of our Epernies increafeth daily more and more towards us. Under these Afflictions and intolerable Torments, I fav, how is it possible any Foundation or Light of our Religion should remain? And if in the Service of God we are disturbed and perplexed; and that whenever we perform any of our Rites, we are obliged to do it with all imaginable Secrecy and Dread; how can it be wondered at, if they are become strange and un-habitual to us? Withal confidering how many inveterate and inplacable Enemies we have to encounter, and to defend our felves against. Adding to these, the World, and the Flesh, our most pernicious Advertories, with their Incitations and Temptations, with their Snares and Delights, perpetually taking off and Thoughts from meditating on That our supreme Welfare.

These, and such like Ressections and Considerations, are what caused me to take in Hand this Task, with so simple a Tasent, and Capacity; with the Intent and Purpose of declaring the Original Emanation. Growth and Progress of our Holy Law, and from Watat Stock at had its first Beginning; and our difference Muslumans may receive the Court and Satisfaction of knowing and being acquainted with

the Bountiful Mercies which the Lord hath done for them, in bleffing us in so conspicuous a Manner, as to guide us in the Paths of a Faith, the Fundamentals of which were composed in Paradife; and thither, as

to its Native Source, it will return.

May the Difcreet Believers, to whom, and to no others, I offer this History, receive this Instance of my Zeal with Candour, and favourably pardon my Faults, and Defects: And may the Divine Goodness of God Illuminate my Thoughts with the Sacred Light of his Grace, that I may be capable of properly suiting my Expressions, and of compleating the Whole, as I have proposed.





C'HAP. I.

Of the previous Preparation in Heaven, in order to the Creation of Man. The Formation of all Things. Adam and Eve, our fifst Property created. Their Happy State. Their Disobedience and Fall. The dreadful Effects of their Prevarication.



HE fage Malec, in his incomparable Treatife, (a) intitled, The Conferences, &c. of the Prophets, Communicates to us the memorable Secret of a most fingular Transaction, which the King of the Heavens

action, which the King of the Heavens did in Favour of Mankind long before the Kormation of the Heavens, the Farth, or the Creation of our first Father Adum: by which was manifested his tender and most compassionate Love to us. Which take as follows:

God designing to make known to hist whole Choir of Angels, High and Low, (b) his Scheme concerning the

Crea-

(a) Many Arabian Acthers of this Name are to be met with in D' Herbelor and others, who often quote them; but II can by no means gather which of them all is meant here.

⁽v) keyy affirm the Angels to be of feveral Degrees; Toe which are of the first Rank, they call Malaiza et Mocareboun, you had in the Angels which are nearest God's Throne of Glory. Those which are employed

Creation, called the Arch-Angel Gabriel (c), and delivering to him a Pen and Peper, commanded him to draw out an Instrument of Fealty and Homage; in which, as God had dictated to his Secretary Gabriel, were specified the Pleasures and Delights he ordained to his Creatures in this World; the Term of Years he would allot them; and how, and in what Exercises their Time in this Life was to be employed. This being done, Gabriel said; Lord, what more must I write? Thy (d) Pen resisteth; and resuseth to be guided forwards! God then took the Deed, and before he solded it, signed it with his Sacred Hand, and affixed thereto his Royal Signet, as an Indication of his sincontestable and irrevocable Promise, and Covenant.

employed in bearing or carrying the Throne, are called Hamelous el Arfeb. See D' Herbelos, in the Word Arfeb. But of these more hereaster.

⁽c) The Angel Gabriel, or as they call him Gibrael or Gebrael, is by them introduced on all Occasions, and most frequently cited in the Alcoran: They hold him and Mikeal, i. c. Michael, to be the Two Principal Angels of the Mocareboan, those who approach nearest to God. He is often surnamed by them Roub, or rather Rob el Amis, the Faithful Spirit. Some believe that by Rob el Cods, The Ho'y Spirit, mentioned in the Alcoran, is meant him. They believe, as we do, that this Angel brought the Tidings to one Blessed that the should conceive, and bring forth Jesus Christ. The Alcoran express in Michael Enemy to the Jews, but a great Intercessor for the Musulmans, because they reverence and respect the Mississipping the Jews rejected. Many monstrous Fables are recorded of his Angel, some of which shall be inserted in their proper Places.

⁽d) The Mahinetans believe and affirm, that before all other Things God created the Table of his Decrees, and after that His Pen: That this Table is of one intire Precious Stone, of an immense Magnitude; That the Pen is also of one Pearl, from the Slit whereof the Light dustills which is the true and only link God (or rather the Angels by God's Command) makes use of its Register our and Astronomy here are their Notions. Reland's Mah. Rel. in the 6th Lesson, in the Of the last Day. Annot. 4.

14

Then Gabriel was commanded to convey what he had written throughout the Hofts of Angels, with Orders, that they all, without Exception, should fall down and worship the same; and it was so abundantly replenished with Glory, that the Angelical Potentates univerfally reverenced and paid Homage thereunto. Gabriel returning, faid; " O Lord! I have obeyed! "thy Commands; what else am I to de? God repli-" ed, Close up the Writing in this Crystal; for this " is the inviolable Covenant of the Fealty the Mor-"_tals I will hereafter create shall pay unto me, and "by the which they shall acknowledge me." El Hallan tells us, That no fooner had the bleffed Angel closed-the said Crystal, but so terrible and astonishing a Voice issued out thereof, and it cast so unusual and glorious a Light, that with the Surprize of fo great and unexpected a Mystery, the Angel remained fixed and immoveable; and although he had a most ardent Defire to be let into the fecret Arcanas of that wonderful Prodigy, yet all his innate Courage and Heavenly Magnanimity, were not sufficient to furnish him with Assurance, or Power, to make any Inquiry. " From "whence, O Sons of Adam! we may easily conjecture the Excellency and Perfection in which the " first Scheme of our Creation was laid, abundantly " furpassing even that of the Angels themselves: seen ing that, as all our Teacher inform us, more than Two Thousand Years before Idam was created, the " All-powerful Monarch had vouchsafe to have the " Design thereof drawn out, and endowed it with so " resplendent a Light, preserving it for to many Cen-" turies in that Calestial Crystal; to the Intent that it " should be enjoyed by Adam, and by those of his " Male-Posterity, whom his divine and incomprehen-" fible Wisdom thould think worthy thereof, until it " was finally fixed on the Forehead of Mbhammed, as "hall be hereafter related".

Now when the Omnipotent God was pleased to ortrain, that the first of all Men should be invested with

Humanity, and become an Inhabitant of this cur World, he previously commanded the Chiefs of his Angelic Subjects to prepare (a) a Throne; I mean, a Place, a Fabrick, an Habitation, in fine, a World, for the Reception and Accommodation of the Beings- he was about to create. In Obedience to the Command. and exactly in the Manner as had been specified to them, the Holy Angels formed a Mass, an undigested Composition, a Chaos, obscure and dark, void of all Manner of Light; which when they beheld, being ignorant of the Secret Cause, they were seized with Wonder and Amazement, and turning towards their I ord, faid unto him; " O King of Mysteries! What " Fabrick, worthy of Admiration ! is this which thou hast ordered us to erect? Have we, or any of us. " been guiles of Disobedience to thy Divine Ordinan-" ces Is this frightful Place designed for a Prison " for us? O Monarch! we comprehend not the Meaning of this fo hideous and difinal an Obscu-" rity! " To whom God faid; " I tax none of you " with Disobedience; but I intend to form a per-" verse Generation of Creatures, of a singular Com-" position, who will transgress my Laws, and whose " Ways will be displeasing and about nable in my ". Sight."

Then faid the Angels? "Accompany not us, Lord, with fach deleval Sarvans: Why wilt thou create them? What Uthor Occasion hast thou for them?" Are there not Millions of Legions of us, thy inceffant Worthippers? Besides, Lord! What Power, what Possibility, can these thy intended Creatures have of serving and adoring Thee, being involved in such astonishing Darkness? "The Lord re-

⁽a) My Author has it after his Spaning Pronunciation, Una lark entre todo: to ala xes. In Arabick, the Word Al Arfeb or Pather Place, figures a Throne: But more of that, when I come , 5 mention the Place of God, to which the Word is more properly applicable.

plied; "This Mass, which I commanded you to compose, shall have Light sufficient to guide " and direct the Inhabitants thereof, in all their Necessities. And it is my Will, That from " henceforwards, you enjoy an Everlasting and Eter-" nal Reft, nothing to interrupt your Repose, but your Time be intirely taken up in Contemplations on my Glory. As for those I shall next give Being " to, they shall undergo Afflictions and Joys, Trou-" bles and Contents, Bitters and Sweets: They shall be liable to Heat and Cold; Hunger, Thirst and Weariness, with innumerable other Calamities du-" ring their whole Life: Nevertheless, in all their " Actions, if commendable and worthy of Reward, " they shall enjoy free Liberty, nor shall my Thing " diffurb or controul them in their Purpoles, I will enjoyn them Precepts and Commandments, with other Duties, to be carefully kept, and firmuoufly maintained by them, that they may acknowledge my Divinity, and revere my Power: They shall " know in what Method I will be served, and no-" thing shall be required of them, but what is conformable to their Capacities and Abilities, and mild " and easy to be performed. They shall be endowed with such Knowledge of

"my ineffable Power, that they may be sensible it is conducive and requisite to their future eternal Happiness, not to neglect or transfers these my Precepts: Which if they inadvertently of rebelliously fhould presume to do, as an Atonement for their Crime, they may be trebly zealous in good and laudable Works, equivalent to the Omissions, in Hopes, and with the Prospect of regaining my Grace and Pardon, and finding Mercy and Favour in my Sight. Those among them, who with a firm and ardent Fairo shall practise and obey these Ordinances, none among the Nations of the Earn shall be equal to them in Digney, You,

herfelf

"yourselves shall be their Guardians (a) and Prote"ctors, that no Harm or Injury befall or happen to
them: You shall be the Overseers of all their Words,
"Thoughts and Actions, keeping a just Account of
their Deserts, which at the appointed Time shall be
exactly weighed, compared, and computed in my
unerring Ballance; of all which, you are to be impartial Witnesses, at the tremendous Tribunal of
my Justice, on the Last Day, where you shall
pass a most strict Examination before my Divinity."

The Angels hearing such wonderful Things, and so amazing Mysteries, without farther Reply, or Inquiry, return'd to their usual Occupation of chanting Di-

vine Hydnns, &c.

God them began his CREATION. He formed the World in the Likeness of a Ball, perfectly round in all its Parts: (b) He created the Seven Heavens. Nature

31. Oc. and Mahomer's Pilgrimage to Heaven in this Book, Cap. xxill

⁽a) The Mabometans hold, that every Man hath Two tutelar Angels constantly attending him, one at the Right Side, and the other at the Left, who write down every individual Word and Action: He on the Right, registers the Good, and the other the Evil. For which Reason, at the Conflusion of each of their Salaes, or daily Prayers, when they salut the said Angels (which they do by turning their Face, first to the Right, and then to the Lest, pro-nouncing Asalamatic, to each of them; they use more Deli'eration and Respect 'owards the Anged on the right Side, than to the Other. This I have frequency keen and observed, and upon inquiry, have been told this, as a lost of Secret; tor they are very referved in those Mysteries of their Belief, unless to their familiar Acquaintance. Afalamine is the usual Salutation they give a single l'erfon, as Afalamaticam is to a Company, or more than one; though this only to those of their own Persuasion, for they resule it to all others; and think themselves heinously affionted, it a Christian, Jew, &c. offered it them, they faying, the Angel Gabriel used that Form of Salutation to Mahomet, at all their Interviews, and for that Reason, they account all, who are not (as they call themselves) True; Believers, unworthy thereof. The Word fignifies, Peace be with you! and the Answer to it is Aliefalam, or Alienn: falam, which it, Pear (b) They fay there are Seven Heavens. See Dr. Prideaux L. Mall. p.

herself had next her Existence, which was to be as a common Mother to all Things; but she was limited within convenient Bounds, that nothing superfluous or extravagant might be made, or have Being, but the Earth be replenished with what was requisite and neceffary ; upon which all Trees, Fruits, Plants, &c. were inflantly produced. At the same Time, the Sun, Moon, Signs and Planets were created: God ordering his Angels that they might be fo placed, that the regular Motions of the Heavens might be govern'd and directed thereby. He then created the Day and the Night, diffinguishing them by such concording Divisions, that the transient and diminishing Hours, might, by that alternate Succession of Light and Dark-

nefs, be duly and regularly computed.

The East and the West (which were in the same Instant created to that Intent) were allotted to be the Limits, or, as we may fay, the Walls thereof, by which the one is separated from the other. To the Moon was ordained her Conjunctions, her Increases and Decreases, by the which our Time is Yearly meafured, and distributed into Twelve equal Parts, or Divisions, which we call Months (or rather Moons). The Firmament was beautifully adorn'd with brilliant Stars, by whose Direction the Navigators are guided and conducted to the remotest and most occult. Corners of this capacious Globe. He created the Four Elements, of fuch different Species, and opposite Properties, that whenfoever they meet, or are joyned one to another, they produce most contrary, and preposterous Effects. To the Fire he gave the Faculty of burning outrageoufly, and casting Liquids to boil, and of warming and cherishing, when kept within Compass and Moderation. The Earth was endowed with the Vertue of propagating and nounshing the Wegetables. The Air he ordained for the Habitation of Winged Creatures, as Fowls, Birds, Sc. The Water was allotted to be the Abode of the Fishes: The Kivers, Springs, and Fountains, though of so different

rent Taste and Nature from the salt Seas, are to be included in this Element & by whose kindly Influence and seasonable Athistance, the thirsty Earth is moistened (a) and made fruitful, to the unspeakable Benefit of all Nations: These were likewise created at that Time. The Frosty Winter, the Temperate Spring, the Delightful Summer, and the Ripening Autumn, he also created. He separated the Heat from the Cold; and commanded the Air to refresh the Earth with falubrious Breezes; and that the Fire should be serviceable, not offensive to us. He caused the Seas and the Rivers to discover, for our Use, the hidden Products of their Bowels; forbidding them to conceal them from us, but that we should be Partakers thereof. All these, and many Thousands more of such miraculous Mysteries, (the Recital of which is a Task too mighty for my weak Understanding) the Great and All-powerful Monarch accomplished in Six Days. This Stupendous Work being compleated, he rested himself on his Throne of Glory.

The newly-created World, beautifully embellished with all imaginable Delights, was folely dedicated to Man. He might take or leave, command or forbid whatever his Lordly and Arbitrary Will, or his Defpotick, Uncontrouled Fancy should dictate. God, amongst his other Wonders, had made a Paradise (b). a Place of Glory, inexprettibly delightful, appointed for the Reward of his truly dutiful Servants; I mean

(b) By Paradise, is always meant a Calestial Paradise, for they have no Notion of the Garden of Eden, or the Terrestrial one.

More of this shall be faid hereafter.

⁽a) In the druer and more Southern Parts of the World, much of the Land is in Summer overflowed with Water, by cutting Trenches, and making Channels to let it run through the Corn-Fields, Gardens, Orchards, Ge. which would otherwise be barren. and produce nothing, except in very rainy Years; a Thing not requifite, and therefore, little practifed in our Northern Climates. In Spain and Portugal they call them Azequias, corruptly from the Arabick Word Seckia, which implies the fame Thing.

those who keep his Commandments, and obey his Holy Ordinances. This he was pleased to situate alost near the Heavens. The dark and horrible Hell (a), being likewise created, was ordained for a perpetual Prison for the Condemned; who are those that rebel against his Precepts, by denying or opposing his Laws: This frightful Station, the Portion of Sinners, he placed below, in a dismal Abyss of Sorrow.

All being now compleated, and put in Order; God faid to his Angels; "Which of you will descend to the Earth, and bring me up a Handful thereof?" When immediately such infinite Numbers of Cœlestial Spirits departed, that the Universal Surface was covered with them; where confulting among themfelves, they all unanimously confirm'd their Loathing and Abhorrence to touch it, faying; How dare we be fo prefumptuous as to expose before the Throne of a Lord fo Glorious and Sovereign as ours is, a Thing fo filthy, and of a Form and Composition fo vile and despicable? And, in Effect, they all returned, fully determined not to meddle with it. After these, went others, and then more; but not one of them, either first or last, dared to defile the Purity of their Hands with it. Upon which (b) Azarael. an Angel of an extraordinary Stature, flew down, and from the four Corners of the Earth brought up a

(b) Azarael, the Angel of Death. According to all Mahometan Traditions, at the Day of Judgment, when Afrafil or Ifrafil shall sound

the

⁽a) The Arabick Word is Gebennama, which fightifies Hell. D' Herbelot says, The Arabian Mahometans seem to have borrowed this Word from the Jews and Christians. The Original of the Hebrew Word comes from Ghe Henmom, that is, The Vale of Henmom, where the Amorives burnt their Children alive, sacrificing them to the Idol Moloch. In Arabick Gelennem is properly a very deep Pir, and Gehim is one of a frightful deformed Countenance. Ben Gehennem, if e. the Son of Hell, is the Name they commonly give to a very winced Reprobate. See the Mahometan Ideas of Hell in D' Herbelot, at large, under the Word Gebennem.

Handful of what God had commanded: From the South and the North, from the West and from the East, took he it; of all which Four different Quali-

ties Human Bodies are composed.

The Almighty perceiving in what manner Azarael had figualized himself in this Affair, beyond the rest of the Angels, and taking particular Notice of his goodly Form and Stature, faid to him; "O Azarael, it is my Pleasure to constitute thee to be Death it-

the Trumpet, all Creatures, Angels, Men and Devils thall dye; the last of all that shall dye is to be Azarael Males el Maint. Of the maccountable Fables of the prodigious Stature of the Angels, Dr. Prideaux in his Life of Mahom. p. 31, &c. gives a particular Account. Khondemir, a celebrated Chronologist, quoted by many Writers, fays; That where God had resolved to make Advin, he commanded the Angel Gabriel to take an Handful of Mould from every one of the Seven Debths of the Earth. The Angel went and acquainted the Earth with his Commission; to which she answered, That she fear'd, that Creature would rebel, and draw a Curse upon her, and prayed him to represent it to God. Gabriel did so; but God being resolv'd, sent Michael and Ifrasil on the same Errand, who both return'd as Gabriel had done. At lart Re sent Agarnel, who took the Seven Handfuls by Force, without minding what the Earth faid; and carry'd them to a Place in Acabia, between Mecca and Thuf. This harsh Method Agarded used towards the Earth, was the Cause that God gave him afterwards, the Charge of separating the Souls from the Bodies; and therefore, he is called The Angel of Death. When this Earth had been moulded by the Angels, . God himself, form'd it, and was, when dry, a long Time exposed in Sight of the Angels, who often visited it. Eblu, or Lucifer, touching ir, and finding it hollow, faid; That Creature would often require fixing, and be subject to many Temptations. He then asked his Companions, Whether, if God should require it of them, they would submit to that Creature? And they answering in the Affirmative, he seem'd to acquiesce also, but had other Defigns., Some time after, God animated this Body, and cloathed it most gloriously, adorning the Soul with all Vertues and Sciences, and then commanded all the Angels to fall down, and pay Respect to the fame. They all obey'd, only Eblis was refractory; who was therefore curfed, and drove out of Paradife, and his Place given to Adam. There Eve was taken out of It's left Side, whilst he shept, and given to him for a Wife. Vide If Herbelot in Adam.

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felf; thou shalt be him who separatesh the (a) Souls from the Bodies of those Creatures I am about to make; Thou henceforth shalt be called Azarael Malec el Mout, or Azarael the Angel of Death.

Then God caused the Earth which Azarael had brought, to be washed and purified in the Fountains of Heaven; and El Hassan tells us, That it became so resplendently clear, that it cast a more thining and beautiful Light, than the Sun in its utmost Glory. Gabriel was then commanded to convey this lovely, the as yet Inanimate Lump of Clay, throughout the Heavens, the Earth, the Centers, and the Seas, to the Intent, and with a positive Injunction, that whatsoever had Life might behold it, and pay Honour and Reverence thereunto.

When the Angels faw all these incomprehensible Mysteries, and That so beautiful an Image; they said, "Lord! if it will be pleasing in thy Sight, we will, "in thy most High and Mighty Name, prostrate ourselves before it;" To which voluntary Propoposal, God replied; "Tam content you pay Adoration to it, and I command you so to do: When instantly they all bowed, inclining their shining Confessal Countenances at his Feet; only (b) Lucifer detained himself, obstinately resusing; proudly and

arrogantly

⁽a) Arobes. The Word in Arabick is Rob, in the Plural Arrowab; it implies both Life and Soul, with scarce any Distinction.

⁽b) They call Lucifer sometimes (as fix Author coes here, and in many other Places) Luzbel, but more generally Eblis, which signifies the Desperate, or one in Despair of recovering what he lost. They say his Name, before his Rebellion and Expulsion, was Assistant and during the Space of 80000 Years, had been one of God's most Debedient and Favourite Angels; 'till at last, for refusing to render reomage to Adam, he was cast out of Heaven with all his Accomplies in his Disobedience, among whom were the Angels Arot and Many, so often mentioned by several Authors. They give him several other Names, on which in their proper Places. See D'Herbelot in Eblis, &c.

arrogantly valuing himfelf upon his Heavenly Composition: To whom God sternly said, "Prostrate "thy felf to Adam:" He made a Shew of fo doing, but (a) remained only upon his Knees, and then rose up, before he had performed what God had commanded him. When the Angels beheld his Infolence and Disobedience, they a Second Time prostrated themselves, to compleat what the haughty and prefumptuous Angel had left undone From hence it is, that in all our Prayers, at each (b) Inclination of the Body, we make Two Proftrations, (4) one immediately after the other. God being highly incenfed against the Rebellious Lucifer, said unto him; "Why didft thou not reverence this Statue which I have " made, as the other Angels all have done?" To which Lucifer reply'd; "I will never lessen or dis-" parage my Grandeur fo much, as to humble my " felf to a Piece of Clay; I, who am an immortal Seraphim, of fo apparently a greater Excellency " than that: I, whom thou didft create out of the " (d) Cœlestial Fire, what an Indignity would it be to " my Splendor, to pay Homage to a Thing com-" posed of so vile a Metal!" The irritated Monarch, with a Voice of Thunder, then pronounced against him this dire ful Anuthema and Malediction; "Begone, " (e) Enemy; Depart, Rebel, from my Abode! Thou

(a) This shall be explained when their Pravers, &c. are treated of.
(b) The bowing of their Bodies with their Hands on their Knees,

before they proftrate themselves at their Devotions.

(d) They hold, that the Angels and the Genii, were all made

out of an exceeding hot Fire.

⁽c) The Adoration they make when they pray, prostrating themselves, and touching the Earth with their Foreheads, which is what the Greeks call programs, when Seven of our Members touch the Ground, with the Two Feet, the Two Hands, the Two Knees, and the Head: See a farther Explanation of this in Reland's Abridament of the Mahom. Rel.

⁽e) A common Epithet they give the Devil, is, Adou Allab, God's Enemy. He is likewise called El-Ragin, i. e. He that was stoned,

ko longer shalt continue in my Cælestial Dominions. Go, thou accursed slaming Thunderbolt of
Fire! My Curse pursue thee! My Condemnation
overtake thee! My Torments afflict thee! And my
Chastisement accompany thee! Thus fell this
Enemy of God and Mankind, both he, and all his
Followers and Abettors, who sided or were Partakers
with him in his Pride, and presumptuous Disobedience: They were cast, I say, by the avenging Arm
of God, into the lowest Abyses of Everlasting Torments, in which perpetual Dungeon of Endless Misery, they shall remain to all Eternity.

The Consequences of the Fall of this accurred Generation, were not to inconsiderable, but that, according to the Hebrew (a) El Tazsir, and as (b) Abou el Khabar, that Learned Doctor, informs us, the Shock was so surprizingly great, when these pernictous Legions sell all at once, as they did, that the whole Fabrick of Heaven, with the very Foundation thereof, sweated and trembléd, Most terrible Earthquakes shook the vast Body of the lower Globe; The

or driven out of Paradife with Stones. This Name they give him to incite every one to repulse his Temptations with Violence and Ardour. When they mention the Devil, whom they likewise call Shietan and Shiethan, from the Hebrew Shuthan, they ever add a Curse, as Allah enol bu, Allah Khuzze, and very frequently say, Fouthou Billah min a Shietan Ragim, or, God preserve us from the vinquished Saian. This Expression is before every Chapter in the Alexan.

⁽a) A Book so called. It should be rather Taffir, which signifies an Expositor, and is the Title of many Books.

⁽b) The Arabians generally express themselves in a manner pecuical to them alone; for here Abou el Kbibar, is the Title et a Book, which liezzally fignifies, The Faiber of News, and is also the Sirname of Several Men. Truese who are remarkable for any Persection or Impersection of Budy or Mind, or are add sted to any one Thing in particular, they call him the Father of it. See D'Herbelot in Abou, and Dr. Prideaux L. Mahom. p. 82.

Rivers, Seas, and all running Waters were instantly stopped, and an unactive Suspension of their continual Worship ensued, (a) scarce advancing drop by drop in their Natural Courses. In fine, an intic and universal Stupefaction followed; all Things Animate and Inanimate, ceased from their accustomed Adorations, being wholly wrapped up in Amazement at the stupendous and inscrutable Power of the Almighty Monarch, though it surpassed their Imaginations, to dive into the Causes of these so wonderful Events. The Sun flood still, faintly casting an obscure and, difinal Light; and the whole Surface was overwhelmed with Horror and Confusion: Nay, the most pure and glorious. Angels themselves (those besselfed Coelestial Beings) were so dismayed with Astonishment, that they remained fixed and motionless in their (b) Postures. Even the Natural Courses of those Rivulets and Heavenly Springs which were among them, ceafed. And Gabriel himself (whose Courage is so incomparable, and whose Magnanimity so without equal) was, as much as is possible for him to be, difinayed, losing at once the Use of all his Faculties, being serzed with a stupid and unactive Lethargy; yet ignorant of the real Cause from whence proceeded the universal Aftonishment, with which he felt himself oppressed.

⁽a) The Mahometans' affirm, that all Things Animate and Inanimate, the Mountains, Rocks, Seas, Rivers, Trees, Plants, Herbs, &c. perpetually lerve and worship God after their manner. Prayer, they say, leads Hall way to Heaven; Fathing, carries them to Heaven-Gate; and Alms, gain Admittance. Notion worthy of a more believing People!

⁽b) According to the Mahometan Traditions, all the Angels in general have their particular Occupations affigned them by God, in which they are continually employed. Those who more immediately are Attendants on God's Person, they say, stand about him with their Hands folded over their Navels, and their Eyes inclining downwards, which they deem a Posture of Humility and Resignation, and is the same which the Pages, say use in the Presence of their Empersors, Princes, and of all Men clichief Rank in general.

66 Behold,

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Behold, O Sons of Adam! with what Rigour the damning Sins of Pride and Disobedience were punished; the Terrors they caused, and with what direful Calamities they were accompanied; that they should affect, with their malignant Influence, the Heavens, the Earth, the Sun, the Moon, the Angels, the Courses, the Seas, and every created Thing, causing in every individual Part thereof, a Change; stupinying, shocking, infecting, sickening, terrifying, and penetrating all existing Bodies!

The accurfed Squadron, who before their Fall were fo gloriously beautiful, were transformed into such hideoufly frightful and monftrous Appearances, and fo much disfigured from what they once were, that Imagination itself can comprehend nothing which may be compared to have any Similitude, or bear any manner of Resemblance to them: So ugly were their Forms and Countenances, and fo unaccountable the Alteration, that nothing can be thought on, which with any Likeness may be justly apply'd. " Like unto a Delinquent, who has committed some enormous Crime, and goes about feeking a Sanctuary, or some Obscurity, where to hide himself from " the Eyes of Justice, but finding none to protect " him, he, trembling, expects his just Chastisement; " uncertain when, yet fure 'twill come: " So this curfed rebellious Angel, both he and his Followers, feeing themselves cast out of Glory, reflecting on their present wretched Condition, and apprehensive of worse (if possible) went wandring about, seeking Caves and difinal Solitudes, to avoid the farther Wrath of the incenfed and offended God; but found no comfortable Habitation, no Security, no Protec-(tion, wholly deprived of what might afford them either Content or Rest. "O ye miserable Un-thronet ed! O Inheritances irrecoverably loft! Not the least "Glimpfe or Prospect of being ever regained!

This Enemy being thus routed, subdued and vanquished; God now was pleased to publish and make manifest his Design of Animating Man out of that beautiful and relplendent Crystal, and accordingly commanded Gabriel to breathe into the faid Vessel, that it might become Flesh and Blood: But at the Instant, as the immaculate Spirit (a) was going to enter therein, it returned, and humbling itself before the Lord, faid; "O Merciful King! For what Rea-" fon is it, that thou intendest to inclose me in this " loathfome Prison? I, who am thy Servant, thou " fhuttest up within mine Enemy, where my Purity " will be defiled, and where, against my Will, I shall dilobey thee, without being able to refift the Insti-" gations and Power of this rebellious Flesh, whereby " I shall become liable to suffer thy rigorous Punish-" ments, insupportable and unequal to my Strength, " for having perpetrated the Enormities obnoxious to " the Frailty of Human Flesh: Spare me, O Lord!

"me to supplicate thee.

Thus spoke the pure and unspotted Spirit; when God, to give it some Satisfaction to these Complaints, and that it might contentedly resign itself to obey his Commands, ordered it should be conducted near bis Throne, where, in innumerable and infinite Parts thereof, it beheld certain Letters decyphered up and down, importing, Mahomet the Triumphant Leader!

" ipare me! fuffer me not to taste of this bitter "Draught! To thee it belongs to command, and to

(a) And

⁽a) Arob, rather Rob, the Word is Arabick, and fignifies Spirit, Life and Soul promicewoully, as I have already hinted. Calchiri, a noted Mahometan Writer, in his Book intitled Ferouhat, writes at That there are several Sorts of Creations: Some Things God created with only His Fiat, Be it done: others in which His Hapls were employ'd only: And some wherein He ared, both his word and his Hands. In the Beginning, He created Heaven and Earth with His sole Word, and then He created Man, and other Creatures with Matter, and the Concurrence of Second Causes, which He had created before.

(a) And over all the Seven Heavens, on their Gates, and in all the Books, he saw those Words, stamped, exceedingly bright and resplendent. This was the Blazon which all the Angels and other Coelestral Beings carried between their beautiful Eyes, and for their Devices on

their Apparel.

The Spirit having feen all this, returned to the Throne of Glory, and being very defirous to understand the Signification of those Cyphers and (b) Characters, he asked, What Name that was which shined so in every Place? To which Question, God answered; "Know, that from Thee, and from that Flesh shall proceed a Chieftain, a Leader who shall bear that Name, and that Language; by whom, and for whose Sake, I thy Lord, the Heavens, the Earths, and the Seas shall be honoured, as shall likewise all who believe in that Name."

The Spirit hearing these Wonders, immediately conceived so mighty a Love to the Body (a Love

⁽a) The Four Sects which are among the Mahometans effected as Orthodox, viz. The Hanifeen, the Malikeen, the Shaffiren, and the Hambileen, all unanimously agree, That the Name of the Impostor was, long before the Creation, Engraven all over the Heavens, and Recorded in the Sacred Registers thereof, in those well-known Words; La illah illallah, Mohammed refaul Allah: But our Author has here, it seems, given us a different Expression; I suppose, Licentia Poetica, (which he boldly and copiously assumes throughout his Work) not to lame his Metre.

⁽b) As throughout the whole MS. the Compiler has made no Scruple of Spaniolizing, al. Spanishizing most of his Arabick Words, I mean, giving them a Spanish Termination; I chure in this place to mention it once more for all. He has it, Alharses. In Arabick, the Letters or Characters of the Alphabet are El harrof, which is the Pural Number of Has, or rather Horf; but they usually add el to all their Words, which is no other than the Article The, which the Spaniards, and all the Europeans, in Imitation of them, corrupt, by adding the Article to all those Words beginning with Al, which are for the most part originally Arabick, as el Alcase, The Alcade, or Governor; el Alpania, the Chymistry; el Alcasaba, the Citadel; and so in innumerable others.

not to be expressed, nor even imagined) that it longed with Impatience to enter into it: Which it had no sooner done, but it miraculously and artificially was influenced and distilled into every individual Part and Member thereof, whereby the Body became Animated.

The Composition of Adam was of divers and different Materials, answerable to the different Qualities and Appetites which were to be incorporated in him. His Face and Head were formed from that illustrious and ever-famous Place, where Abraham, the Servant of God, built the Holy El Caaba (a). The Trunk of his Body, from that where fince stood the great and most fanctify d Temple of (b) ferusalem. His two Legs from that where the Noble City of Grand Cairo (c) is situated: His Feet, and Hands, from Memphis: His Right-Hand from the Eastward Part; his Lest from the Westward, opposite thereunto, &c. His Nature, or his Private Parts, were composed from Alistinche, (d) uninhabitable Mountains. In fine, every Part and

⁽⁴⁾ The Square Chapel which is within the great and sumptuous Temple at Mecca, held in mighty Venerat on by all the Mahometans of what Sect soever, towards the which they turn their Faces when they pray, in what part of the World seever they be. They hold, it was begun by Abraham, and finished by Islames. Editify an Arabian Geographer, in his Description of that Temple, (a)s, Its Length from East to West is Twenty-four Cubits, and Twenty-three from South to North. Its Gate stands on the East-Side, the Threshold whereof is Four Cubits from the Ground. See more of this in D'Herhelm, in the Words Can't and Mescab. They affirm, That Adam built a Temple where that at Masse stands, which they call Sorah.

⁽b) They call the Temple of Solmon, Beit el Mocaddas, the Holy House; and that at Mesca, is generally called Beit Allab, the House of God. My Author has it here Al Magdiz, meaning that at Jerusalem.

⁽c) Grand Cairo, the Capital of Eypt; the Macometans all give it the Name of Miffir. 'Tis here Micera.

⁽d) Sunatura de alistinche de sierras inabitables. This seems to be obscure, and scarce intelligible; yet this I am certain of, that the washing

Member of him, necessary, convenient, or subservient to Human Life, were contained and included in the Handful of Earth which was conveyed by Azarael, the Angel of Death, and marvellously, and most artfully connected together, and so properly adapted and applied, to the Intent that Man might be in every Respect intirely perfect, exceeding all that Thought can conceive.

God furnished him with a Tongue harmoniously sweet and elegant, wherewith he might call upon, and glorify his Divine Name. He called him Adam,

which is as much as to fay, Father.

"Our Prophet has declared to us, the Reason why the First of Men was composed of so different Species, and from Places so distant and remove, one from the other; for he tells us, That from hence it is, that Human Knowledge is distributed amongst all Mankind, and by which all People, in all Parts of the World, know one another. He who is born in the West, knows him who is born in the East, by only seeing him; whereby it is evident, that seeing, upon a slender Acquaintance, and almost at the first Sight, Men of so distant Climates contract Friendships and Love, all Mankind are of the same Flesh and Blood."

The Supreme Monarch created Adam with his own Hands, suffering none but himself to touch him; he formed him after the Image he thought fittest; (a) Tall, Proper, Comely, and exceedingly Beautiful; surpassing

washing of those Parts after Evacuation of either fort, is in Arabick called Stinia, to which Word my Author seems to allude in Altistinche: For the Spaniards use ch where we write the Consonant j, tho' not with so strong a Pronunciation: The Consonant j they always pronounce in the Throat, as they generally do the g, and the x.

⁽a) The Mahometans never fay, That God created Man after his own Image, and hold it as the highest Impiety and Presumption in any who go about to give any Description of God's Form: Yet among the Vulgar, nothing is more common than to ask a Favour, or an Alms,

furpassing the Rising Sun. His Stature was of the most advantageous Size, (a); his Shape the best and most regular; And Rays of Light disfused so resplendently from his Countenance, that none of the Angels were

comparable to him.

God then alligned to him for his Habitation the Calestial Paradise, with all its Territories, granting him free Liberty to go and come therein as he himself pleas'd; leaving it intirely to his Discretion to chuse or to refuse, to commit or to omit, to know or to leave unknown, whatsoever he would: But because he should not imagine himself to be absolutely Lord, without a Superior; God enjoyned him (b) one only Pretent to keep and observe, and that altogether easy and supportable, which was the first Beginning of our Misery, and the Middle and End of all our Calamities!

Alms, Ala Widg Allah, i. e. For God's Face; as we fay, For God's Sake; but when any of the A'lims hear that Expression, they rebuke them, saying, Escoot Kasir & Allah m'andou Widg; i. e. Be dumb, you Inside!! God has no Face. A'lim signifies a Teacher, the Plural of which is Oulamma and El Alm.

(a) In the next Chapter he fays, Thirty Spans.

(b) Khandemir, a famous Author frequently quoted by Monsieur D'Herbelot, and many others, has these Words; Cod forbad Adam the eating the Fruit of one Tree; but Ebis, affociating himself with the Peacock and the Serpent, prevailed with Adam and Eve to eat of that forbidden Pruit. As soon as ever he had tusted the Fatal Morsel, their Glorious Clearbing dropt off, which made them senfible of their Sin, and asham'd of their Nakedness, and run to a Fig-Tree to cover themselves with its Leaves; but it was not long before they heard the Voice of God, faying to them; Go down, and depart this Place all of you; You shall, for the future, be Enemies to one another, and shall live and subsist was the Earth for d'Time. - The general Traditionis, That Adam fell in the Island of Serandib, or Ceilon; Eve at Guidda or Gidda, a Port on the Red-Sea near Mecca: Eblis, or Lucifer, at Miffan near Bofforab; the Peacock in Indoftan; and the Serpent at Nasibe, or Is ahan; that is, on the Places where those Towns were afterwards built. Adam being mi erably diffress'd, and incontolable for the want of his Wife Eve, repented of his Sin, and lifted up his Eyes and Hands towards Heaven to implore Mercy. Then God sent down a Tent by the Angels, and placed it where afterwards was the Temple of Mesca. D'Herbeles in Adam.

In this glorious Plain, so abundantly, and deliciously fruitful, replenished with Thousands of Charms
and Allurements to content all his Appetites, one
Tree there was reserved, and forbidden; Of which,
God said to him; "Thou shalt keep especial Guard
"over this Tree, the Fruit whereof thou shalt not
eat; neither shalt thou even touch it, on Pain of
my highest Indignation, Justice, Condemnation,
and Death: But take Notice; Thou wilt stand
in need of all thy Light to enable thee to
withstand the powerful Temptations of thy known
Enemy. In having given thee this Caution, I have
nothing more to say, or to advise thee; only, that
by thy Obeying this my One Command, shall be
fully satisfy'd. It is a Thing reasonable, and of
no great Difficulty."

This Abode of inexpressible Delights. Adam enjoy'd alone, without a Companion; until he made his Supplications to God, that he would be pleased to vouchfase him an Associate, with whom he might Communicate. When God immediately cast him into a deep Sleep, and before he awoke, took from his Lest-Side a Rib without Flesh, of which he formed Woman, Beautiful, Fair, and superlatively Graceful; and named her (a) Eve, which signifies the same as Mother; from which Name so many innumerable

Tribes and Lineages have proceeded.

Adam awaking, and beholding a Figure fo exceeding lovely, and exquisitely desireable, was instantly for laying his Hands on her, without any more Respect, or farther Compliment; when he heard a Voice, saying, "Hold, Adam, detail thy self, and "pass no farther; fear the Lord who created. Thee; "Thou must not approach her without my Leave." God then immediately called Gabriel, commanding him to go into Paradise, and there to treat of that

⁽a) The Name they call her by is Hawah.

tions,

first Marriage, and celebrate the Ceremony with (a) a Festival and Lawful Dowry, and that the Angels should supply the Want, and perform the Office of (b) Parents, Relations, and Witnesses.

Thus those our First Parents were espoused, enjoying all that Happiness and Glory the Lord had been bountifully pleased to allow them; their Wills and Desires being mutually conformable to each other's, never in the least disagreeing; but continually praising and glorifying their Maker, who had blessed them in giving them such spacious and ravishing Abodes.

'Twill be here reasonable I should declare what is written concerning that pernicious Accident which was the source of so many Anxieties, so many Vexations, so many Calamities, so many Pains and Torments, such destructive Discords, Wars, and Desola-

⁽a) Aras y Cidaque, rather Ars y Sidaak. The Words are Arabick. Ars is any Feaft; but more-especially a Marriage Feaft. Sidaak is the Sum in Money or other Things the Husband is to give for his Wife, according to Agreement.

⁽b) Alguali, as we pronounce, it is Al Waali; for the Spanish gui is equivalent to our w. The Word imports the Bride's nearest Relations, and particularly him or those who give her in Marriage. More of this in another Place. I ought not to omit a Notion of the Mahometans concerning the Creation, tho' a little improper here 2 Tis a Saying of no less a Person than Giafar Sadik, or the Just. This Man was nearly related to Aboubecre, the immediate Successor . of Mahomes the falle Prophet, and is of such Repute among them, that it is held as an Authentick Tradition, that he was wont to fay, Ask me Questions often, whilf I am among you, for none will come after me, that can instruct you like me. Of this Ginfar it is recorded by a noted Writer named Rabi el Abrar, that being ask'd, Whether there was no Adam in this World before him that Moles speaks of? He answer'd, That there had been Three, and there would be Seventeen more in as many great Revolutions of Years. And being ask'd, Whether God would create other Men after the End of this World? his Answer was; Would you have God's Kingdom remain empty, and his Power idle? God is a Creator throughout his whole Eternity. - This Giajar bore the Character of having never told a Lye in his Life, and so his Sirname Sadik seems to imply, signifying, One to be depended upon. But this I leave to the Criticks to decide.

tions, Variances, Burnings, and Devastations, Enmities, Assaults, and Assistions; in fine, Destruction and Death, and, what is infinitely worse, Eternal

Condemnation and Misery.

I have already mentioned the Tree in that fragrant Garden, as likewise the strict Injunction that was laid upon that just Couple, and the Regard and Reverence they were enjoyned to have towards the same: Now, as the accurfed Lucifer was continually contriving with the utmost Malice, Envy and Rage, how to bring about and execute his Revenge upon Man, against whom he had conceived fo irreconcilable a Hatred, and for whose Sake alone he faw himfelf cast out from so much Glory, without any Hopes of ever recovering what he had loft, or being re-established in his pristine Happy State; He enviously, and impatiently beheld in what a distinguishing Manner God had enthroned Man, and had given him the Poffession of the Station which was once his; where his Condition had been fo different from what he at present enjoy'd; and the better to accomplish his evil Designs, he imagined, that if by any Means, he could cause him to descend to the Earthly World, he should have him more ready at hand, and by his Falsehood and Treachery, advance himself, and by tempting and seducing Mankind to Sin, cause their Condemnation to Hell.

Although this vile and cursed Angel used all posfible Endeavours to get Access to Adam, yet he found it impracticable, and altogether out of his Power to come at him; so all his Projects and Snares had hi-

therto proved fruitless, and of no Effect.

This Inventor of all Evil and Wickedness, full fraught with Mischief, wandering about in this Manner, cogitating and revolving Thousands of Fancies and Chimeras, by Chance happened to pass by the resplendent Gate of Paradise, where, seeing the Guardian Angel, or, as we may say, the Porter, he began thus to speak unto him; "I must of necessity, "upon a certain Business of great Importance, speak with those Two Servants of thy Lord, whom

whom thou hast under thy Charge; 'tis to disabuse them, and to give them an Insight into some Affairs which nearly concern them, and of which

" they are wholly ignorant.

According as we are informed by our Teachers. the Porter returned him a flat Denial: Wherefore, when this malignant Enemy perceived his little Success in this Attempt, he intreated him to call the Serpent, which was then a Creature of a most beautiful Form and Shape. She came, and he defired, that she would oblige him so far, as to receive him within her: He artfully and fubtly reiterated his Persuasions, and finally deceived her. The better to disguise and give a more plausible Gloss to his Diffimulation and Hypocrify, he bid her conceal him in her most secret Part. these Wiles, this Traytor fraudulently imposed upon her Weakness; she hid him under her Palate, in the Roof of her Mouth, and in this manner conveyed him into Paradife; and approaching near the forbidden Tree, the base Serpent would fain have disengag'd herself from him, using many fruitless Endeavours to cast him out of her Mouth; But in vain; he had got Poffession, and would not relinquish, but clove fast to her Tongue; and so involved in her, forced her to ascend the Reserved Tree.

The Reader must observe, That these Just, and 'till then Innocent, Persons, were frequently accustomed to meet, and sit under that Tree, to be the more careful and assiduous in guarding the same; and this Consideration brought Eve thither, alone, at that time: When looking up towards the Tree, she beheld the pernicious and treacherous Serpent, that Enemy of Mankind, who began to accost her in these Words; "O most fair and beautiful "Eve! Shouldst thou but once taste of this Fruit, "the Glory which thou now enjoyest, thou wouldest possess to Eternity! Thou shalt be equal to D a God

"God himself in Wisdom and Knowledge! All "Secrets and Mysteries, of which thou art now ignorant, will be manifested unto thee! "In the Interim, whilst these Words were speaking, came Adam; to whom Eve imparted what was in Agitation: But he, with a stern forbidding Aspect, reproved her, bidding Desiance to any such Temptation, or Intent. She persisted in importanting him. The Blandishments of Eve were so many, and so persuasive, that no longer had he the Power to resuse complying with her; but at her Instigations, renounced the Fealty and Homage he had offered to God.

Concerning this Tree, there are many different and incoherent Opinions, of what Sort of Tree it was, and what was the Fruit it bore: But with fufficiently convincing Reasons, the Majority agree, That it was a Vine, and that the Fruit it produced, was Grapes; they considering the peculiar Effect this Fruit has upon Men, which with its Juice, causes them to lose their Senses and Understanding, depriving them of the Use of their natural Faculties, and ingendering in them Disobedience, Bru-

.tality, and many other Enormities.

Eve stretched out her Hand! "O unfortunate and dreadful Circumftance! How many Miseries "didft thou cause to the World, at that one In-" stant! O Eve! how many Millions of Souls didst thou, without Reason, hereby condemn and destroy! " How many Lives hast thou shortned and dimi-" nished! How many Disobediences hast thou committed for thy Pleasure, and to humour thy Ap-" petite and Curisfity! And with only reaching out "thy Hand, how many Throats hast thou parched " and dryed up? . Didft thou want in that Garden "Thousands of Thousands of fructiferous and shady "Trees, loaden with fo many different Kinds and " Species of delicious and sugared Fruits, besides this " which thou now fo rapaciously gatherest, where-" with to fatisfy thy ravenous and infatiable Appetite? tite? Surely now with Anguish thou tastest the "Bitterness of the Savour, which accompanies thy "Lapfation! It might have been sufficient to " content thee, to have confidered, that a few Hours " before thou wast a Vessel of Mud, the vilest of all " Metals, and that the Lord had exalted thee to the " Coeleftial Choirs, furpassing in Excellency the " whole Creation, the Creatures whereof, He had even caused to worship and adore (a) thee, and had placed thee in a Station above all Earthly Thrones, in fuch Freedom, Immunity, and Liberty, that thou mightest possess, enjoy, and uncontrouledly command whatsoever thou couldst wish for! But in " return for all these transcendent Mercies, thy pre-" fumptuous Prevarication, and thy audacious Ambition extended to equalize thy felf in this man-" ner to Hun who gave thee thy very Being!"

In fine, as the Teachers affirm, the took of the forbidden Fruit, Twelve Grains, or Berries, Eight of which, the gave to her Husband, retaining Four for herself, the which she swallowed without Delay. From hence it remains for ever established. That in all Cases of Inheritances, the Male claims as his Right, a double Portion to what the Female can demand: As, likewise, that the Woman (in case she has no Children) should inherit one fourth Part of her Husband's Substance, on the Consideration of those Four Grains, (or Berries) which she [Eve] would keep to her felf. In fine, Eve, as I have faid, fwallowed them, and Adam, with the same Intent, put those she had given him, into his Mouth; but as he was about to proceed, as his Wife had fet him the Example, he heard a most terrible and aftonishing Voice; and being desirous of disgorging that which he repented his having touch'd, he applied his Hand to his Throat, but by no means

⁽a) Worship and adore, here in the Arabick Sense, has no other Signification than resources in Mar. ii. ver. 2.

was able either to get it out, neither could he swallow it; so much was he stupissed with that dreadful ecchoing Voice, that it would not pass, but remained fixed in the Middle of his Throat, without going either backwards or forwards. The Voice said, "O Woe unto thee! How soon hast thou forgot the only "Commandment thou hadst obliged thyself to observe! How hast thou violated the Purity of my unspotted Abode, with thy voracious Gluttony! "My Habitation, wherein disobedient Vassal enever set his Foot unchastised!" Adam, disturbed, and wholly consused, began to excuse himself, laying the Blame upon Eve, and she, in her Vindication, accused the vile Serpent; yet all was not sufficient to free them, or make them appear innocent.

"O how did they debase and contound them-" felves! and what a Load did they lay upon them-" felves, without being able to discharge it! How " blind is that Criminal, who forgets, and neglects "that which is of the greatest Importance to him! "O guilty Sinners! how near within your Reach " is your own Freedom and eternal Felicity! It " intirely confifts in your own Power to be Happy: "With the same Facility you may obtain the "Much, as the Little, a large Portion of Bliss, as " a small one; nay, although you should desire an "Infinity of Glory, 'tis as easily acquired, as the Imalleit Atom. Seek not Pretences and Evafi-" ons, nor accuse others with the Crimes you have " committed, as did those wretched Offenders, our " first Parents Return to your Creator, to whom " all your Sins are known; to Kin, from whom " no Secrets are hid; supplicate Him, that you "may be exempted from His Indignation and Punishment. Implore His Pardon, for those Of-66 fences, which 'tis not in your Power to conceal " from him: Expose to Him your Wounds; mani-" fest your Sores, before they heal superficially felt the inward Corruption cause a Mortification:

"Ask of Him, for he is gracious and merciful, and never refuses to hearken to His Supplicants: He is all Goodness; (a) All Pardon; endeavour to learn no Language but this." [To return from

this Digression]

The Voice of God thundered, commanding His Angels that they hould immediately, without Delay, drive them out of Paradife, and its Territories; and that they should despoil them of the Robes, with which their Nakedness was covered, and deprive them of the Crowns they had upon their Heads: They with Tears and Lamentations, implored God's Compassion, and that he would not banish them from the advantagious and delightful Seat be had been fo graciously pleased to put into their Possession: without granting their Request, God said, "Be gone; "Go out, ye disloyal Wretches! Ye shall no longer " abide in this Place, fince you knew not how to de-" ferve so consummate a Happiness." Then Adam, · laying fast hold of, and embracing the Boughs and Branches of some of those precious Trees, said; "Have " Mercy, Lord! on this thy miserable Servant! since "thou, OKing! thy felf, didst offer and promise me, "That from my Loins, and from my Lineage, should proceed a Son, for whose Sake, and through whose " Means, the whole World should be restored and pre-" ferved, and should have become as if it had been cre-. " ated a Second Time: For the Honour, (b) Vertue, " and Excellency of whom, I implore thy Protection " and Compassion." God said, Cast him out! But he returning to his Intreaties and Supplications, faid; " Take Pity on the, Lord! For thou it was who

⁽a) Rabma implies Mercy. The Word is Arabick, and in very many Parts of the Original M3. is used in that Sense.

⁽b) The Word in the Original is Alfadila; rather El Fadilab. Its Signification is Vertue or Excellency. See D' Herbelot in Fadhael, which is the Plural of Fadhliab.

gavest me the (a) joyful Tydings, that from my "Loins should be born a Son, who should be so upright a Walker, that in the World he should be the Father of many Generations: Lord! for the Love of him, " and for the fake of the Honourable Tribes of his Posterity, commiserate our Condition, and do not " abandon us. God replied; Let them be gone from bence! But Adam still persisting in his Prayers and Importunities, faid; "Gracious Lord! Thou didft offer me, and hast commanded, that from me " should descend a Son so Important, that he should be admitted to converse (b) Hand to Hand with thy " Divine Essence. OLord, of thy so bountiful, Mercy, " take Pity on me & " God, whose Word had never been opposed, or contradicted, confirmed what He before spoke again; saying; I command they go out, and make me no more Reply: But Adam incessantly appealing, and mingling amongst the Angels, once more said; "Thou didst promise me, Lord, a Son of my Genealogy; thou wilt not now abandon me!" At last, the Voice, more terrible and rigorous than ever, replyed; Cast them out! Cost them out! The Angels then pressed him to depart, without farther Delay, and to be no longer disobedient to God, who would admit of no Excuse.

⁽a) Apridadme, Jenner que tu me albriciaste, &c. Albricias is a Word the Spiniards have corruptly adapted to imply the Reward for Good News, from El Bishara, which in Arabick is Good News, or Tydings. One of the Sirnames of Adam is About Bashar, that is, the Father of good News, as if he brought the Earth Tydings of its being inhabited.

⁽b) Their Expositors all assirm, That when Mab met made a Visit to God in Heaven (of which more hereafter) God took him by the Band, and laid his Hand on the Prophet's Shoulder, which (at his Return, when he rehearted that unshapen Lye to his Disciples) he said was so excessive cold, that it pierced the very Marrow in his Back. This is spoken of by Dr. Prideanx in mabbunes's Life, p. 36.

Adam, before his going out, beholding the fragrant Fruits of those delicious, tender Trees, wept bitterly; The Reflections he made on the glorious Blessings he had so indiscreetly deprived himself of, lest him no Room for Consolation; Again he began his lamentable Complaints, in this Manner, "O compassionate Monarch! Thou, "who didst rejoice me with the good News of my being the Father to a Son, Just and good, who shall highly excel all that shall be born, or brought forth, either among Humane Race, or any other Creatures whatsoever; upon whose Account, thou didst create that Light which thou hast recommended to me; I implore thee, for the Love of bim, and for the Sake of bis so resplendent Light, that thou accomplish to me thy faid Promise: "This is at least, what thou canst never fail to perform.

O! how feriously ought Men to consider, and reflect upon these Things, and amidst the Missortunes and Afflictions incident to the Inconstancy of Worldly Affairs, be fervent, firm, and persevering in their Prayers and Supplications to God. None should be diffident, nor despair of Pardon, but center their whole Trust and Confidence in God's Mercy, and indefatigably intreat, . beg, and implore Him, who is never weary of hearing Requests of this Nature; especially when such Means are pitched upon, as those which this just Couple made use of in their Intercession. For no sooner had Adam (the last time) mentioned the Name of the Prophet, but the Almighty faid aloud; "Unhand him; Let him alone; Let him go out as he will himself, 4 and at his own Leifure; for they have asked in the Name of an Intercesser, for whose Sake my Mercy can deny them nothing." So commanding the Angels to be kind and affifting unto them, and to take them under their Protection, they [the Angels] obeyed.

obeyed, and carefully conveyed them down to this World; but separately, and to (a) far distant Places.

"Who can express, or conceive the feeling Concern, the Anxiety, the Anguish of Mind, with which these unhappy Just Persons were overwhelmed and oppressed, when they saw they must be parted one from the other? Their Eyes shed Tears of Blood, to find themselves alone, in horribly dark and dismal Obscurity; treading upon Thorns and Brambles, stumbling at every Step they made; with no kind of Covering to hide their Nakedness; subject to the Frosts and Colds of the tempessuous Weather; their amiable, comely and graceful Countenances, miserably chopt and abused by the inclement Winds; weeping Tears of Blood

⁽a) It is the general Opinion and Tradition among all Mahometans, that Adam was conveyed to the Mountain Serandib, in the Island of Ceilon; which to this Day, is by the Portugueses called, Pico de Adam, or Atam's Mount. I find this Paffage in D. Manuel de Faria y Soufa, a Celebrated Spanish Writer, where he describes the Island of Ceilon; "In the County of Denaraca, which is in the Center of " this Island, rises that vast Mountain called Pico de Adam, because " some believed our birst Father lived there, and the Print of a Foot still there to be feen upon a Stone on the Top of it, is his: "The Natives call it, Amala Sarapadi, i. e. The Mountain of the " Footstep. Some Springs coming down it, at the bottom, form a "Rivulet, where Pilgrims wash, and believe it purifies them. The . " Stone on the Top is like a Tomb-stone; the Print of the " Foot feems not Artificial, but as if it had been made in the same " Nature, as when one treads in Clay, which makes it be looked " upon as Miraculous." By the Arabs this Mountain is called Raboun. The Place where Eve fell, they affirm to be at Gidda, a Port of the Red-Sea, not far from Mec a, which Place, they fay, was built in remembrance of her, and from her called Gidda, which in Arabick is Grandmother. They tay, the was buried there, and thew a Sepulchre of a large extent, which they affirm to be hers. D' Herbelot recites many Fables of them, out of Arabian Traditions, under the Names Adam and Hauab, and several others. The Coelestial Robes of Purity, Piety, and Innocence, with which our First Parents were clad in Paradife, continued on them but half a Day, wherein the Mahometans agree with the Rabbies; but the former fay, That a Day of Paradite, is equal to a Thousand of our Years, so that it seems, they were there about Five hundred Years. and

began

" and Anguish; trampling on, and wounding them-" felves with Briars on every Side: Lonesome and " Solitary, no Company but Serpents, and other " fuch like Brute Creatures. O Mortals! Let us not " bury this in Oblivion! Let us continually remember " this Draught of Bitterness! Let us consider, that in the most shocking of our Afflictions, be our Con-" dition ever so desperate, or our Troubles ever so " numerous; yet it is impossible they should arrive " to the Hundredth part of that which our first Pa-" rents underwent, without the least Intermission, " until God was pleased, in some measure, to mitigate " his Wrath Banishment, Solitude, Affront, and " Nakedness without compare; Fears, Tremblings, " Terrors, Heats, Colds, Thirsts, Hunger, Sorrows, " Pain and Weariness, innumerable and insupport-" able bitter Miseries: A long and tedious Night, " dismally dark and frightful, without the least Ap-" pearance of Light. Let us seriously and judiciously "consider, how intolerable all these Calamities must " feem to those who were created in Paradise, and accustomed to enjoy the inexpressible Delights there-66 of ! "?

Now when God faw fit to put an End to that Night, and that Aurora should shew her beautiful Face; He Adam perform'd those two Inclinations and Protrations; which we, the Musulmans, perform before the Morning; the which we call (a) the Trumpets of the Dawn: This he did very secretly, and with a low Voice, because the Light was, as yet, but impersect, and his Fears exceeding great. But as the Day-light

⁽a) Hizo aquellos dos Arecon, que los Muzlimer, hazen antes de azubbi y las Uaman annesilas de Affachri, &c. Ruccah is the Prostration, Subbah is the Morning, and El Fejer, is the Dawn of the Day; This serves to give a Taste of the particular Care they take, to derive all their Rites and Ceremonies from the remotest Antiquity. Their Muedins or Cryers, from the Turrets of the Mosques, before Break of Day (hesides the Words they say at other times) repeat Twice, Assay her mina noum, i. e. Prayers are better than Sleep.

began clearly to appear the Sorrowful and Afflicted Adam was somewhat more determined, and began to take Courage, and to be of good Cheer: He then with an audible ecchoing Voice, pronounced Allah (a) ha acbar! that is, God is great! and performed the Two Morning Prayers with the proper Inclinations and Prostrations, whereby he manifestly confirmed the Excellency of his Faith. From hence it is that our Salaat el Sabbab, or our Morning Devotions, had

their first Original Appellation.

When Adam had recovered himself from his past Con-Remation and Agony, and the bright resplendent Phabus had now gilded the Earth, the Hills, and the Valleys, with his glittering Rays, the Light of the Sun afforded fome Comfort and Confolation to the almost despairing Patriarch. But as he beheld its short Continuance, he was again seized with melancholy Reflexions. and oppressed with a Thousand tormenting Thoughts; not without Cause, apprehending that he had little Prospect of being ever delivered from those Perplexities and Afflictions.

In this comfortless Condition, and without tasting the least Sustenance, he continued Thirty Days; from whence our Annual Fast of the Honourable Ramadam had its Beginning.

At the Expiration of that time, the Faithful Gabriel descended, and coming to the afflicted Adam, began to footh and carefs him, with his Seraphick Hands

⁽a) It may be proper, and, perhaps, acceptable to many, to fet down here, the Words the Muedins when they call the People to Prayer. I therefore, genuinely give em Verbatim, with the exact literal Translation; 117. Allah hu achar, Twice; Esteddou inna la illab Illallab, Twice; Esheddou inna Mob immed R. Soul Allah, Twice; Hat ala Salah, Twice; Hai ala'l Filha, Twice; [Here, if in Morning before Day, as in the preceding Note Allah bu acbar, Twice; La ila ill'allah. That is, God is Great : Bear witnefs, that there is no God, but God; Bear witness, that Mahomet is God's Mesenger; To Prayer; To Success: [meaning, that by serving God they will succeed and prosper | God u Great; There is no God, but God.

stroaking his Body, and with his Finger piercing those Parts, and making the (a) Hole from whence the filthy Dregs and Excrements of that bitter Mouthful of Gall and Aloes came out, the which, all this while for want of an Orifice, or proper Place of Evacuation, had not duftilled or passed through him: But as the Glorious Angel had been always accustomed to delicious Scents, and the fragrant Perfumes of Heaven, the nauseous and abominable Smell of those corrupted Dregs, almost caused him to swoon. Adams aftonished, asked him, What he ailed? To which De-· mand the Angel answered; This Fainting and Alteration which thou beholdest in me, proceeds from thy Disobedience; for the Savour of thy Excrement is most offensive and odious in my Nostrils. Adam, upon hearing this, conceived fo much Sorrow and Concern, that the Holy Angel was obliged to use many soothing Arguments and compassionate Speeches, to appease and comfort him. The Discourse which at that time passed between the Angel and him, was so unconceiveably sub-lime, that it is beyond Human Understanding to guess, even in Dreams, at the Purport thereof.

At last, by the persuasive and irresistable Eloquence of the Charitable Gabriel, his Grief was in some Mea-

⁽a) Whatever the Opinion of their Teachers is in this Point, I shall not go about to decide; but of a certainty I know, that the Vulgar Notion is, that Adam was first broach'd by the Devil, and (if I can withput offending Decency express it) the Reason, by which I make this Affertion, is this: As tew are ignorant, how much the horrid Sin of Sodomy is practifed, nay, even tolerated amongst them, though expresly forbidden and exclaimed against in the Alcoran, so it is a very usual Prank for them, when any one stoops down, or stands with his back towards there to apply their middle Finger to his Posteriors; which if the Party so served, resents, their common Aniwer in Return is thus; Khoya la Shurr? Munkaddurshe anna deer Sebbai fine el Shairan hassha, antaw? which is; Brother, us it any harm? May not I put my Finger, where the Devil thrust his? This is Word for Word from the Arnoick. The Turks on the like Occasion, fay to the same Effect, with little Difference; Darrilma Jannum, Shaitanung bermoc ourods girde, bennum ke ne-girmes ya? 1. e. Be not angry, my Life, The Devil's Finger went in there, why may not mine enter coo? This I deliver not as an Article of their Faith.

fure asswaged, who in the next place taught him to Till the Ground, and howby Art, Labour, and Industry, to obtain for himself a Sustenance, instead of the State of Glory and Happiness he had lost for being Inconstant.

To render him fit for the Service of his Creator, he was commanded to purify himself from his Pollutions, by washing all those Parts and Members of his Body, which had been any way Instrumental or Accessary with him, in his Crime and Perpetration; First, His Hands and Arms to the Elbows, as being the principal Actors; Next, His Head, Face, &c. as being the Center wherein are contained and included all the Corporal Senses, which were Accomplices and Abettors with him in his Iniquity and Transgression Lastly, His Feet, which were the Sustainers and Upholders of those his Rebellious Members. From this Washing took its Rise our (a) Wadob, now in use, and daily practised by us Mussulmans.

In this manner the good Adam remained in some measure satisfied and comforted, laboriously delving the hard and stubborn Earth, swallowing Sweat mingled with Blood, continually undergoing and performing a most severe Penance, with incredible Austerity, to try if by any Means he might possibly regain his Lord's Favour, that he might he reconciled

to him.

It is written, That for Forty Years together, with out the least Respite or Interruption, he underwent the most rigid and most prevailing Penance imaginable, even beyond Expression; insomuch, that through the extraordinary Greatness of his Penitence; and the Fervency of his Zeal and Contrition,

⁽a) My Author has it El alguado, which, I have already hinted to be the Spanish manner of writing and pronouncing such Words. The Ceremonial Ablutions, the Mahometans use before they pray, they call Wadou or El wathou. A more particular Description, shall be inserted in the Chapter of their Bites, Gr.

his Blood, which was before whiter than Milk, was changed to the contrary Extream, becoming excellively Black: When at last the terrible Voice said to him; Why didst thou Sin! Whereupon his whole Mass of Blood was altered, and reduced to the Likeness of what at this Day appears in his Progeny. This Corruption and Adulteration of his Blood, was the Source and Foundation of all Infirmities, from the Froth and Dregs of which, ever fince have remained in our mortal Bodies those malignant Drops which incite us to Disobedience, Pride, Ambition and Avarice, and which rouze up in us Wrath, Hatred, Enmity and Malice, with all the other Vicious Inclinations which Original Sin brought with it. These Fatal Drops of polluted Blood, were taken from our Triumphant Prophet (a) by the most Holy Angels, when his Breast was opened by them for that Intent; for which Reason he never had the least Inclination to Sin.

Adam having now compleatly accomplished his penitential Purgation, and the Angel having denounced to him, that the Lord was appealed and satisfied with what he had performed and suffered, God now saw proper to rejoin him (b) with his Beloved Wife Eve, that they might cherish and comfort one another, as some Amends for their past Sorrows and

⁽a) This notorious Fable is at large in the 21st Chapter of this Book. The Arabick Word for Origin 1 Sin is, Hebat el Calb, that is, the Grains of the Heart. This the Mabgmetans allow to have been derived to us from our first Parents, and say, That it is the Ground of all Sin, and that their Impostor was Impeccable, because those corrupted Drops were taken out of his Heart, by the Angel Gabriel.

⁽b) The Arabick Name is Hawab, which they seem to have borrowed from the Hebrews, who call her K bawab, which, according to D'Herbelot, in the Name Havab, is the Name of a Root, and signifies Life. In Arabick, Life is Haiat, as Hai implies Alive. More concerning her hereafter.

Afflictions.

Mahometin Explain d.

Afflictions, and that they might begin to People the Earth; so they met together on the Top of the towring Mountain (a) Arafat, near Mecca, where weeping for Joy, they received each other with inexpressible Love and Tenderness.

(a) This Word comes from Araf or Arf, which in Arabick is, to know. This Mountain, which is in Arabia Petraa, or the Stony, the Mahometans hold in the greatest Veneration, and every Year, on the 9th Day of the Moon D'ul Hagiat, or of the Pilgrimage, incredible Numbers of Pilgrims meet there, to perform their Ceremonial Devotions, before they approach the Temple at Mecca, near which Place this Mountain is. They believe, that on the Top thereof, Adam and Eve first met, after a Banishosent and Separation of 120, some say, 200 Years; all which Time, they underwent a most grievous Penance. According to all their Traditions, it is called Arafat, because Adam there first then his Wise Eve.



CHAP.



C H A P · II.

Eve's wretched State in her Solitude, after she was banished out of Paradise. Adam's Comeliness, Stature, &c. His Resemblance to the Prophet Mahomet. They are pardon'd. The Hereditary Light (2) recommended by God to Adam, &c. Seth born. His Character, &c.



T is the ordinary and usual Consequence, in all great Consustions, alarming Accidents, and mighty Revolutions, for us, on such Occasions, to neglect and forget that which is of the nearest Concern to

us; giving a Loose to the Reins of the impetuously furious, and irresistable Destiny, by which Affairs are hurried on to the appointed Criss: It has not happened otherwise, nor is that received Maxim and

⁽a) It may not be unnecessary or unacceptable in this Place, to give the curious Reader a Taste of what others say of Eve. The most ancient Eastern People, and almost the Generality of the Mahomerans, hold, That the first Son she brought forth was called, Abd al Hareth, which literally signifies, the Creature, or Servant, of the Tiller, or Labourer; because Adam was the first that Tilled the Earth, according to the Words in Genesis, God put Man into Paradise to till it. Yet the Arabs, who abound in Fables, give another Account of the Reason of this Name, which is thus to be found related by Hussian View an ancient Writer. He says, That Eve studing her-

and Observation, contradicted in this present History, as appears conspicuously obvious to our Sight, in that we have so attentively employed our Thoughts on the Miseries and forlors Condition of Adam, that we have been intirely forgerful of what was become of our sorrowful Mother Eve, who was the first Cause, and principal Inventress of our Calamity, and the Source and Seed of the Perdition of all Human Kind.

If we seriously consider with mature Deliberation, we cannot reasonably suppose, or with any Probability conjecture, her Grief and Affliction to be less in any wise, than his; as being a Woman, weak and helpless by Nature, alone in an unknown blace, and in all respects Comfortless; and therefore, rather exceeding those of her Husband. The Veheniency of her Anguish was so violently great, that I want Words to express it. She had a Flux of Blood, of Red or Scarlet Hue, descending from her most secret and occult Vessels, dying therewith the lovely Surface of her so beautiful Limbs, accompanied by frequent

felf with Child, as she had begged of God, the Devil appeared to her in a Difguise, and asked her, Whether she knew what fort of a Creature she had in her Womb? And she acknowledging herfelf to be ignorant, he asked again, Whether the knew which Way it must be brought forth, at her Mouth, Nose, or Ears, or whether her Belly must be cut open? Eve, in a Fright, went and told Adam what had happened to her, who was as much puzled, as she had been before. Whe eupon the Devil appeared to him, and told him, That he was acquainted with the great Name of God, by Means whe eof, he obtained whatever he demanded, and would make use of it to cause Eve to bring forth with Ease, and bear a Son like him, provided he would call lie Name Abd et Hareth. The Devil's Aim in having this Name given him, was to engage the Son in his Service; for this Fallen Angel, now call'd Eblis by the Arabs, had, they say, in Heaven, Hareth for one of his Names; so that he would have Adam's first born be called Hareth's Servant, and not Abd Allah, God's Servant, as Adam had defign'd. The Devil succeeded, they say, in this Second Fraud. as well as he had done in the First, in Paradile. - The Mahometans, to this Day, honour a Cave on the Mountain Geradim, which they call Gar Hawab, Eve's Cave, to which Mahomes, as they believe, often retired to pray. Fits

Fits and dangerous Faintings: And what added to her Affliction, and what the imagined made her Condition the more deplorable, was, That as the was created to be the Companion and Regale of Man, the was now reduced to be subject to him, and obliged to be at his Command, as a Punishment for her persuading and inveigling him to eat of the Fruit of that Referved Tree: And that her Frailty and wanton Curiofity she was possessed with, when she incited him to Sin, she repayed with that her own Blood, which the Malignancy of her Disobedience, had ingendered within her; and her Deliberation. I mean, he swallowing the Unhappy and Fatal Moustful fine payed with the grievous Tortures. and the shocking Pains and Throws of Labour in Childbed. What was a further Grievance to her, was That she could by no means avoid, nor be exempted from those pernicious and troublesome Purgations. they coming unawares, and at diforderly Times. discomposing and interrupting, and invalidating (a) E 2

⁽a) Women at those Times, are among the Makometans held as unclean and polluted, and therefore, their Fasting is omitted, as being of no Validity; but they, as well as the Men, are obliged to fast at another Time, the same Number of Days they borrow, as they call it, from Ramadam; nor are they allowed, even to borrow, but on such Occasions, and dangerous Sickness, Child-bearing, Travelling, or the like. Nothing can possibly be more strictly obferved than this great Fast, which, notwithstanding the excessive Rigour thereof, those poor deluded People, at least the Majority, keep and observe with a most amazing Constancy, during the whole Thirty Days of its Continuances day, very many of the more scrupulous and superstitiously Religious, fast the Two preceding Moons, vice Repp and Shaabin, but that is not obligatory, but voluntary. Though most Writers By, they have Liberty to feast all Night 'till Sun-ribug, I must crave their stardons; for long before the Break of Day, they wash their Mouths, and take nothing after 'till Sun-fet. They are not only to abstain from eating and drinking. but from Tobacco in any kind, and from (melling to any Scents, hay, even from putting any Thing into their Mouths, whether eatable or nor; To kiss a Woman would be a Breach of the Fast,

the Fasts she was ordained to observe in Obedience to God's Commands. At length, the Lord was pleased to permit, that they [our first Parents] should be rejoyned together, being pardoned and absolved from their former Transgression and Disobedience, the Lord having taken Compassion on them, commisserating them by reason of the great and heavy Penitence they had undergone; and now, as an Ornament to their Bodies, and a Covering for their Nakedness, they had Aprons; which some say, were made of Deers Skins, others of Fig-leaves, or the Leaves of some other Tree, contrived and fitted for them by the Angel, who was continually attending on them

After all this, Adam remained exceeding/comely and graceful, the not with that Coeleitial Resplendency he possessed before his Fall, but extremely well proportioned, and of a most gallant Aspect; his Stature was Thirty Spans, his Countenance amisble and agreeable, and his Mien Noble and Majestick. In fine, God had so formed him, that there was a near Resemblance in him to Mahomet our Leader and Protector, The same Mighty and Sovereign Lord,

but to meddle farther, an unpardonable Transgression. To drink Wine, or any other strong invoxicating Liquor, though by Night, would, in all the Mibimetan Dominions, be punished with immediate Death, and that most commonly, by pouring melted Lead down their Throats. Mahumet first instituted it in Imitation of our Lent, and, as is thought, to curry Favour with the Christians, whilst his Imposture was yet in its Infancy; and, as many affirm, to spite the Jews, who, at that Time, had highly disobliged him, so that he was ever after their implacable Enemy. Their Palaua, which they call El Ayed tal Ramadham, immediately follows it, as Easter does Lept. The Etymology of the Word Ramadbam, or rather Romadham, is Arabick, fignifying, according to D'Herbelot, a consuming Heat. It is the 9th Moon of the Arabian Year, which being Lunar, by consequence, this Fast happens at all Seasons, and by the Name, seems to have had its first Institution in Summer, and by the Revolutions, once in about 33 Years returns: But this Suggestion of mine, I leave to the Learned to solve. More of this Celebrated Fast shall be inserted in other Places.

to give Adam and Eve. some Consolation and Satisfaction for their past Sufferings, influenced on Adam a Branch of Light in his Forehead, most transcendently bright and glorious, which descended from the Heavens, where it was fixed in that mysterious Cryssal, which before has been taken Notice of: This was the true and real Signal, which was so conspicuous on the Beatisted Countenance, whereby he was directed to the Way of Eternal Happiness and Salvation; notwithstanding, this Sign was not all gether so material or conducive thereto, since their was a (a) greater Blessag reserved in Store for the Lord and Owner of that Light, peculiar to himself alone, the which beinherited from none of his Progenitors.

Lucifer, though he had been a glorious Angel, of those who are nearest to the Throne of the All powerful Creator, found not such Mercy at the Hands of his incensed Lord; for his Fall was to all Eternity, and his Chastissement infinite, without Hope of Pardon or Remission; by which the High and Potent Monarch gives us to understand, That in Grace and Excellency, we exceed the very Worshippers before his (b) Supreme Throne (that is, when they rebel or are

⁽a) I conclude, he means in this Place, the Seal of the Importor's Miffion, the Impression whereof, they affirm, he had on his Back abetween his Shoulders.

⁽b) The Mahometan Writers say, God has Two Thrones: The first, called Arsch, is the Throne of God's Majesty and Glory. This is the Cælum Empyreum. The second they call Corsi, which is properly his Judgment Seat. (The Arabict Word for a Chair, Stool, or such like, is Cursi.) The first Mahomet says, God placed on the Waters, and that in its Production, he made Essorts, or took Pains. This the Expositors of the Alcoran cannot easily digest, or reconcile with God's Omnipotence. They say, this Throne is supported by 8000 Columns, of a Substance whose Nature and Value is unknown, and the Ascent to it contains 300000 Steps; that between each Step, there is a Distance of 300000 Years Journey, and each Space sull of Angels drawn up in Squadrons. Many Fables and Incoherences of this Kind, their Traditions abound with, by much too long to be inserted here. D'Herbelor in Arsch. See Dr. Prideaux in L. Mahom. p. 31, W. Reland, and others.

disobedient) and manifests to us, that he will shew his Bounty and Yenderness, and distribute his Blessing to every one of us, who with a perfect and contrite Heart unteignedly implere his Mercy, as our first Father did, intreating for Pardon; implicitely confiding, that the Lord's Goodness and gracious Compathon, surpassed the Heineushess and Atrocity of his Sin.

Adam had many Times the joyful I idings administred to him, most graciously denoting to him, that all his pristine Offences were washed away by his unseigned Penitence, yet his Breast was continually unquiet and disturbed, when he called to Remembrance the Greatness of his Crime; And I my what great Benignity and Clemency the Lord had used him, was always relenting and melancholy, perpetually sighing and afflicting himself, impatiently enduring the endless Labour he was forced to undergo,

to provide wherewithal to lublist.

His State being such, and he, without Intermission, continually contemplating on God, he on a sudden, heard a Voice refounding in his Ears, finging Hymns and Praises to the Almighty Creator, and with inelodious Accents calling upon his most Sacred Name; At which being surprized, in a meek and humble Manner, he faid unto his Lord, "O Powerful Monarch! What unufual Voices are thefe, which eccho thus in my "Ears?" To which God replied; "These are the Hymns and Thankfgivings which are chaunted to " my Divinity by my beloved Servant, the great and Warl ke Leader Mahomet. He is now invok-" ing that Light which I have seposited in thee, and " thy precious and elected Progeny: He it is, who is " the Principal Owner and Patron of the faid Light, for whom, and upon whose Account alone, I have " created it. And take Notice, my well-beloved Adam, observe these my strict Commands: I charge thee, and absolutely enjoyn thee, that this Light be held by thee in the highest Esteem and Venera-

tion,

" tion, and that thou regard it with the utmost Reverence and Respect; and that thou recommend it to thy Sons and Posterity; in the same Manner as I recommend it unto thee Advertise them, that "they deliver it up, into the pure and unipoted "Wombs of the most chaste and vertuous Females, " to the Intent, that from them it may descend on the Males, who shall for their Excellencies, be wor-" thy to inherit the same, until it be finally center'd " on that Honourable Man, (viz. Mahomet) relinquished by all thy Sons, and fixed in him. Go'not in unto your Women, before you have (a) clean-"fed and purified your Bodies; and let the same "Precaution be observed by them also. I will re-" veal to thee, when the appointed Hour and Time " shall be verived, in which this Light is to depart " from Thee, and be transmitted to Another, that you " may prepare your felves by the requisite Purifica-" tion. I command, that thou and thy Off spring " carefully and vigilantly adore and worship me, " and none but me alone, without presuming to equa-" lize any to me, or joyning with me any Second; " for I will be ferved in (b) Unity. Let them, up-" on no profane Matter, swear by, or take in vain "my Holy Name. Let them treat their Neighbours " as they themselves desire to be treated. I command, " that they honour their Parents, if they themselves " would be honoured and respected; and in so doing

⁽a) Tahararen unestros cuerpos, tre. The Purifying and Cleaning with Water, is used on any Occasions, which they call Tahar; its Signification is as I have rendered it. They call it also Gas's, which is the same as Washing. Concerning these Immersions or Corporal Ablutions, Reland in his Abl. Mahom. Rel. has given a particular Account. See Lesson VIII.

⁽b) They give themselves the Epithet of Mowahedoun, i e. Unitarians, in Contradiction and Opposition to all other Religions and Sects, which allow of Plurality of Divinities, whom they call Mushrecoun, Associators, Ge.

they shall live confloftably many Days, and under my Protection. Let them not kill, for that is referved to me; 'tis I who give Life, and I who shorten of longthen the Thread thereof. Let them fly from the vile Sin of Adultery, for it is an abominable and odigus Vice, most detestable in my Sight, and the Instrument and Foundation of all Wickedness. Let them be as careful and alliduous in preserving the Goods of another, as they would be of their own; Nor let them fleal, nor take any Thing, but what they have justly acquired. Let them speak the Truth upon all Accounts, let them not lye upon any Odrakon what-" foever; nor affirm any Thing that is doubted, or give any falle Testimony; not covet that which belongs not to them; but be contented in their own "Stations; for I have securely laid up in Store, the " Portion of (a) Wealth, which is designed for, and " belongs to every individual Mortal. In keeping " and strictly observing these Precepts, in the same "Manner as I have dictated and commanded thee, of I offer and promise them, on my part, that they " shall enjoy Everlasting Rest; but if they neglect 6 fo to do, and break or infringe upon these my Or-" dinances; tell them, they shall be miserably tormented in Gehennamma, (i. e. Hell.)

From thence forwards, that is, from the Time Alam had all these Injunctions laid on him, he was so extremely punctual in obeying the same, and observing to a Tittle every one of those Rites which the Lord had commanded him, that he was never after guilty of the least Negligence or Disobedience perpetually retain-

ing in his Memory the past Warning.

⁽a) Sun arizques figurados, (c)c. The Word is Rezk, and Rezkallah is the daily Subliftance Providence has appointed every particular Man. Vide D'Herbelet in that Word.

It was God's Pleasure to permit our Mother Eve at her first Bearing, to bring forth Two Sons. Which Sons gave a clear and evident Demonstration of what was for the future, to be expected in this forrowful and miserable World, and that by continual Wars and Ravages, the Number of Adam's Posterity was to be limitted, whilst the Earth was at all Times mosstened with Blood, no part thereof ever to be free from Tragical Events; For the elder of the Two, being blinded with Envy, (a) Hatred, and Jealoufy, (imitating the proud Lucifer) cruelly and inhumanly flew his Brother: From which detestable Deed, Wars, Strifes, Divisions, and Parties, took their fatal Original. Edd Jan says, That Eve after those, had constantly Two (b) at a Birth, a Son and a Daughter; but when God faw-fit, that the Eletted should come forth. and make his Appearance, he was ingendered and born alone: And no sooner had his Mother conceived him in her Womb, but the Light passed away from Adam unto her, and was fixed on her Forehead; Adam remaining without the least Ray thereof: But when she was delivered of that glorified Infant, it departed from

town her.

⁽a) The Mahometan Traditions affirm (which is likewise the Opinion of the Eastern Christians) that one of the principal Reasons why Cain (whom they call Cabil, as Habil is Abel) killed his Brother, was Jealousy, because Adam his Father refused to let him marry his own Twin-Sifter Actimiab, whom he defigned for Abel; as he did Abel's Twin-Sifter Leboudah, for Cain; who liking his own Sifter best, as being the more beautiful, conceived a mortal Hatred towards him, and finally flew him. They fay Adam mourned for Abel 120 Years, in all which Time he went not in to his Wife. D'Herbelos in Hedad. They add, that after Abel's Death, she was marry'd to Seth, though my Author gives Seth's Wife a different Name, viz. Hagualia, according to our Pronunciation Hawalia. The Oriental Christians call her Arran or Azroun, as they do Abel's Sister Wain or Omain. See D'Herbelos in the Names Agrun, Cabil, Vain, &c. Reland fays, They are called by the Mahometans Azron, and Awin, or Auin. In B'Herbelot under Cabil, this Story is at large, v.

⁽b) They say Twenty, and every Time Twins, except Serb.

her, and the beautiful Forehead of the new-born Child, darted forth Rays like those of the Sun, ascending to the highest Heaven. This Child they named (a) Seth,

and he was the First sorn of the Light.

In process of Tyme, when he was grown up to Man's Estate, his Father Adam took him out with him one Day, into a green and fertile Field, from whence the Almighty was wont to accept all the Offerings and Sacrifices, and receive the Prayers and Petitions of those his chosen and peculiar Servants; where they lifted up their Eyes to Heaven. Ei Hassan says, That when Setb exalted his Head to look upwards with that his resplendent and glorified Visage, God at that Instant, commanded all the Coelestial Rivers, Springer Currents, Fountains, &c. to stand fill; and stop their Courses: The Air ceased from distributing its kind and delicious Breezes: The Trees ceased their Motion, and the Birds their fweet Warblings: the Angels their Heavenly Hymns, and all the Creatures inhabiting the Seas, the Earths, and the Heavens, nay, the whole Host of the Angelick Choirs, most earnestly looked, advancing their Bodies out of the Windows, as if about to precipitate themselves, and impatiently waiting to hear what those charming Lips were about to utter and pronounce. "Most amazing Mercy! " Most wonderful Consolation! That God should command all those who were about him to lend

⁽a) My Author has it Siz, though corruptly, as are most of his Names. All Mahametans call him Shebb ben Adam. From him those the sacred Scripture call Bere Elobing, the Children of God, are descended, who made continual War upon the Caum Cabil, i. e. the Posterity, or People of Cain. This Righteous Generation was, as they say, those endowed with the Prophetick Light so often mentioned. He is held in great Esteem, and is reckoned among the Eight principal Prophets, who, according to their Tradition, received Divine Scriptures from Heaven, viz. Adam, Seth, Enoh, Abraham, Moses, David, Fesu, and Mahamet, of which only Five brought New Laws and Institutions into the World, Adam, Abraham, Moses, Islan, and Mahamet.

"their Ears with fuch Attention, only at the lifting
"up the Head of a Banished Mun! Sure this Distinction seems to have some Resemblance and Affinity
"with that first State of Glory, when Man was but
an Inanimate Stone, and yet a Beings, Coelestial
and Terrestrial, worshipped and reverenced him!
We might flatter ourselves, that we were in hopes
recovering our pristine Excellency, seeing that
in so short a space, and upon so small an Occasion,
all Things were in such Disorder and Consusson.

What the just Adam said, at this his Holy Audience, was this; "Divine and Most High Lord! Thou who hast recommended to me this Light, appointed for the inheritance of thy peculiarly elected Servant Mahomet, with a first Injunction, that I deliver it up to the worthiest of thy Creatures, distilling it into " the most chaste and perfect Wombs, which already " are, or hereafter shall be created; I, to comply with, and to accomplish what I am obliged to by " this thy Precept, am come to know, if it be thy "Pleasure, that this my Son, follow the Method or-" dained by thee, for the propagating Mankind; " to the End, that this ever sacred and venerable "Light, may have its appointed Course, and proceed " forwards? If it is thy Will, that it shall now be put " in Agitation, I have pitched upon his Sister Hawalia, " born at another Birth, that he may be married to " her. She is a chafte and clean Vessel, and, I think, " very proper for the expanding this Light: They " both offer their Homage, and are obediently re-" figned, and content to act as thou shalt vouchsafe " to command them? I only attend what thy Bounty " is pleased to ordain concerning the effecting this my " Proposal. See, Lord, what is thy Will, I do in this Af-" fair?" God then immediately fent for Gabriel and his Affociates, commanding them to descend, in order to celebrate the Marriage of that chosen Couple, Brother and Sister, their Father being el Waaly, i.e.) the Giver, and those Angels I mentioned, were to be the Witnesses,

Cc. The Lord also capled Snow-white Garments from Paradise, to be carried to adorn the Bridegroom and the Bride, instead of those their Parents lost, and were deprived of, for swallowing the pernicious and statal Morsel. In this manner Seth was married with

great Content, Magnificence, and Solemnity.

At length, when the just Adam perceived himself to be grown old and feeble, he took his Son Sethento a very private Place, and there discovered to aim a certain Cloth, of a most rich and inimitable Compoture, of a Heavenly Contexture, which in past Times, the Lord had bestowed upon him, on the which were stamped and delineated all the (a) Propnets, who were to be fent, ex intrusted with Missions upon the Earth, together with all their Privileges and Immunities, their Decrees and Precepts, their Tribes, Nations, and Followers, and the Bleffings with which they were to be rewarded. Seth, with Wonder and Delight, beheld all this, and took particular Notice of One who was, in a very conspicuous Manner, distinguished from all the rest, and who seemed to be far advanced in Pre-eminency and Degree beyond the other Tribes. and whose Face was glorified with a Light of a more than ordinary Brightness, which reverberated from the Heavens, with exceeding beautiful and resplendent Rays: This he perceived to be Abraham, and that this most honourable Stock, for some Space, continued Single, and went on in a direct Path, without any Interruption

⁽a) As to any thing concerning this wonderful Cloth, I have little to say; but it is certain among the rest of their Fables, they have a Tradition, that God shewed Adam all his Posterity, which he caused to assemble together, upon that Account in the Valley of Noomar, in the Forms of Ants, where he told them, He was their Lord; to which they all answered in the Affirmative, and acknowledged him; and therefore G d said, He had Witnesses against them, at the Day of Judgment, if they should then plead Ignorance to his Covenant; by his Witnesses, meaning the Angels at that time attending on him. This, I assure you, is in a Book of no less Authority, than the Alcoran itself, the Expositors whereof, say, That no Man can forget the Commatible to the made with God.

mand

or Intermission; but at last, another noble and illufirious Tribe began to spring forth, and have its Beginning; which, notwithstanding its appearing deprived of that Mysterious Light the other Line was possessed of, was nevertheless of the highest Nobility and Esteen. Here was pointed out and demonstrated, Two principal and different (a) Religions, the respective Tribes each following their peculiar Leader, and their Holy (b) Scriptures. Adam faid, "'Tis proper that we take deliberate Notice of these which carry our Light, confidering, with particular Regard, the remarkable " Bearers thereof, following it through all its Paths, directly from Ishmael, the principal Founder and " Patron of the elected Generation: He, who is the Firstbegotten Son of the chosen Abraham, and here appears carrying the Standard of Miffir, [i e. Grand Cairo erected aloft, which is the venerable Blazon and Device of our Illustrious Lineage, with the which all the Tribes shall be Triumphant and Glorious, until it be delivered up unto Mahomet, the proper Lord thereof, for whom it was at first intended, and for whose Sake and Benefit, it was " from the Beginning appointed. And, mark me, be-" loved Son, I charge you, that in all your Prayers, and in all your Offerings and Sacrifices, that this eletted Messenger, whose Cause we espouse, and whole Dictates we follow, be by you compleatly " (c) Saluted, and held in the greatest Veneration and " Regard, with Honour and Deference. And I com-

⁽a) Dos adines sennalados que a dos caudillos seguian, Gr. The Word is Din, it implies Religion, Gr. The Two Leaders were saac and Ishmael.

⁽b) Y a sus aliquirebes santos. El Ketab is'a Book or Writing.

⁽c) Here he means, the so much used Expression, at their Prayers, and very frequently at other times, viz. Assalate we salam ale Sidenah we Monlanah Mahommed; which is, Salutations and the Peace of God be so our Lord and Owner Mahomet. Sometimes they add the Word Nabinah, i. e. Our Prophet. This is the Salutation in particular adapted to that Grand Impostor.

"mand you, that you recommend this Light, which you now enjoy, and carry fixed on your Forehead, to the most exemplary and worthy Males, and to "the chaste Wombs of the best (a) guarded, and most vertuous Females, that it be not desiled, but remain "pure and immaculate, for this is the Token and Banner which the Sovereign Creator gave us, to conduct us to the Way of Truth: And admonth your Sons, as I have done you, and lay the lame "Injunctions upon them."

When Adam had finished this Discourse, he again solded up that Mysterious Cloth, and delivering it to his Son, enjoyned him to preserve it as a most Sacred Relick: At the same Instant, he also gave him his Buskins and Shoes, which he had worn so so many Centuries of Years, and were then as fresh and as whole as if he had that moment put them on new. These are at this Day, in the Holy Temple at Mecca, in which they are hung up, and dedicated as a Trophy, (b) where, when a Prince is Inaugurated, it has ever been the Custom, that he Swear thereon.

But

⁽a) The Arabick Word, which is very proper and applicable here, is Mahajubet in the Femine Plural, and Makajubeen in the Masculine; the Singular is Mahajub, which is, covered, concealed, &c. It is derived from Hájeb, the Eye-brow. Mahajub is the proper Name of many Men, as Mahajuba is of Women. Recluse Vertuous Women, are, by way of Commendation and Excellency, called Mahajubet.

⁽b) Y quando melique elijen los lleban a jurar, dye. Melic is in Arabick a King or Prince, the Plural of which is Melooc: There is always a Prince, who governs the Cities of Mecca and Medina, of the Race and Family of Mahomer. He is Independent; but makes some Complimentary Acknowledgment to the Grand Turk, for the Presents he sends hin Yearly, along with the costly Covering for the Caaba, or little Square Chapel before mentioned. All those of that Sanstified Progeny, I mean Mahomer's, are Shreefs, [in Arabick, the Singular is Soveef, and the Plural Shirfa] so his Title is, Emir Shurfa; [Emir in Prince] and Sultan Meccah wa Medinah, and, according to Dr. Prideaux in L. Mah. p. 3. Emamo'l Hashem Prince of the Hashemites, fee more in the Chapter of Hashert.

But to return to our Story! The good Seth had the joyful News denounced to him, by the Angel Gabriel, That he, and his Spouse, should prepare themselves to receive the promised and desired Fruit: So Hawalia conceived with Child; and the usual Time being accomplished, she brought forth a Son, endowed with the Hereditary Light: This Child was extremely beautiful, well-proportioned, and gracely, and they called him by the Name of (a) Enob. He was under the Protection, and Guardianship of the Angel Gabriel, to defend him against the Wiles and Subsleties of Lucifer, who craftily and maliciously lay in wait to pollute and instare him.

Ry this Rule and Method, this clear Light continued passing on, in a gradual Descent of the most perfect and venerable Men, of the Lord's electing, (he always giving them timely Notice when, and on whom it should be fixed) running from Father to Son, from one Honourable to another Honourable, without Interruption, 'till it arrived to its proper Center. But because those memorable Persons who, through the transcendent Excellency of their Merits, were exalted to the Supreme Dignity of carrying this Banner, and deemed worthy of this glorious Light; those sand deemed worthy of the glorious Light; those sand of the Satisfaction, and the Mussulmans be debarred, from the Satisfaction they might reap, by knowing who they were, I will briefly recite their Names.

From Enob the Light passed to (b) Cainam, who was the Fourth Branch of the Light: This begot Malaik, from whom proceeded (c) Fared, who was the Father

of

⁽a) He means Enes.

⁽b) This should be Cainzan, whom all the Eastern Nations hold to have been one of the Universal Monarchs of the World.

⁽c) Because my Author, is none of the exactest in his Genealogies, I presume it may not be improper, here, to let my Reader partake of the following Opinion of one of his own Belief, and with all probability (for the Reasons he himself gives) more learned and bester

of the most holy (a) Edra, who for his extraordinary Piety, and vertuous Actions, was taken up into the Fourth Heaven, where he shall live and remain, until the Trumpet of Azarofiel, shall put an End to all that has been created. Concerning this Just Edris, it is said, That he made a solemn and inviolable Vow, of never defifting from doing (b) Deeds of Charity, whilst his Substance lasted; and that, one Day, being met in the Street by a necessitous Person, who asked an Alms of him, and having nothing elfe about him to bestow, he gave him (both for Blessing and Charity) his Garment, himself remaining in a manner naked, because he would not refuse any Comfort he was capable of giving. Thousands of other Occurrences of this Nature are recorded of that Blessed Saint, the Truth of which is sufficiently proved, by God's taking him up, Soul and Body, into Heaven, where he lives in Glory and Bliss. He left behind him a Successor, his

read. I find it in Reland, taken, as that Author fays, word for word from the Arabick Taarieb, or Chronicle. 1 Adam, 2 Seth, 3 Enos, 4 Kainan, 5 Mabaliel, 6 Jered, 7 Idru, 8 Matbufhalah, 9 Lamech, 10 Nouh, 11 Sem, 12 Arrhaushad, 13 Shaleg, 14 Phileg, 15 Argon, 16 Seruch, 17 Nachor, 18 Ager, 19 Ibraham, 20 Isaac, 21 Facob, 22 Jehuda, 23 Kaz, 24 Amou, 25 Daram, 26 Imram, 27 . Abauan, 28 Salmon, 29 Zjibaz, 30 Oun, 31 Esche, 32 David, 33 Salomon, 34 Rehabeam, 35 Abis, 36 Asa, 37 Jehosea, 38 Philicos, 29 Mathan, 40 Imram, 41 Maria, 42 Feju, or Ifa.

⁽a) Enoch is by the Arabs and other Ma' ometans, called Edris, from the Arabick word Ders, which fignifies Study and Medication. He is reckoned one of the Eight Prophets to whom God lent Divine Writings, of the which he had 30 Volumes containing all the most abstruse Sciences; which makes the Books of Enoch, he so much talked of in the East. They call him besides Edris, sometimes Akhnokh and Ounoch, from the Hebrew Chanoch. See more in D'Herbelot in the Name Edrin, &cc.

⁽b) De hazer arahma complida, &c. Arrahaman is one of God's Attributes, and fignifies Merciful. Arrabma in this Sense implies Charity.

Son, whose Name was Matusalem, the Eighth Branch of the Light, whose Son was Lameq; and he was the Father of the great, and never-to-be-forgotten Noah, who was the Second Father of all Humane-Race, in whom the First Age of the World had its End, and from whom the Second derived its Original; on which account, he merits our strictest Regard and Veneration, and whose memorable Transactions are related in the following Canticle, or Chapter.



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C H A P. III.

The Wickedness of Mankind. The World threatned with a General Deluge. Noah's Piety and Uprightness. The Ark built. Describ'd. The People exhorted by Noah to Repentance. Their Obstinacy. The Flood begins; increases, and destroys the whole World. The Waters abate, and Noah and his Family come out of the Ark, &c.

OST of the Mortals of this Age, endeavoured to exalt their Memories to the highest pitch of Glory, and by so doing, thought to remain enrolled for ever in the Books of Fame; vainly and stupidly imagining, that a

long continued, and uninterrupted Series of Prosperity, was sufficient to eternize their Names. Some puffed

⁽a) Monsieur D'Herbelot, in the Word Eslam, quotes an Arabick Chronicle, called Taarich Montekbeb, which says, there were but Eighty Musulmans, or Believers, in the World in Noah's Time, and that was the Number of those which were saved in the Ark; for most Men embraced Idolatry in the Days of Jared the Son of Mahaleel, the Father of Edru or Enoh. This I have likewise, often heard repeated by some of their Learned Men, and it is indeed the general Notion of all Mahometans.

up with Pride, Pomp, and Ambition, fancied themfelves already in the Clouds, whilst others thought to aggrandize their Names by Cruelty and Tyranny; Some by inventing Heresies; and others by promoting Schisms and Idolatries; In a Word, giving a Loose to the Reins of all Sorts of most detestable and abominable Sins and Outrages, as if in all Points they had been Absolute Lords of the Earth, and might perpetually have continued those wicked and impious Caurses with Impunity.

But now, when their Iniquities and Abominations were arrived to their Crisis, when they least expected, or apprehended a contrary Change of Fortune, but, supinely, imagined themselves in the greatest Security; it was then, that the variable and unstable Wheel, at one Turn, hurry'd them down to the lowest Abyss of Destruction, where they received the Rewards of all the presumptuous Heresses and Enormities, in which

they had fo long triumphed.

. If we look back to King (a) Balthafar, or to his F 2 Grand-

⁽a) He has these Names, Baltasar, Eultanacar, Zamud, Namerud, Faraon, and Abrabaca. By Zamud, I cannot gather who he means, and I know as little of abrahaca as of the other; the rest are obvious I can give no account by what Authority he miscalls Nebuchadnezzer, whose Name among the Arabians is, Bakth'alnasser, which is derived from Balb, or Balbt, signifying, The Time, or Critical Minute, and Nasser, Fortune or Victory. This was given him, for his great Exploits and Success in War, his own proper Name being Raham. By some he is called Gudarz, as Reland, and D'Herbelos observe. Much is said concerning Nimrod, in the Life of Abrabam. But I can by no means deny my Readers the Satisfaction of the following Fable. Though a little long, it is curious and remarkable; and Monsieur D'Herbeist, whose Authority is, I may presume, undisputable, affirms to have found it in Kondemir, Housain Vaes, and other celebrated Writers: Neither am I wholly unacquainted with the Story, having heard it under a different Name, as shall be hinted at the End of this Note. By the above-mentioned Name Abrahaca, I am confident my Author means Abrabab, on which Word the aforesaid Learned French Gentleman, gives us the following Account of that Person, -Abrahab, is he who is otherwise called About Macfourn, with the Sir-

name of Al-Astram, fignifying in Arabick, That had a Gash on his Face; as also, Dhou Al-fil, i. e. Master of the Elephant. He was a Prince or Governor of Jeman [pronounced Teman] or Arabia Falix, in the Reign of Negiashi, who was Emperor of the Abissians, in the Time of Abdalmothleb, Mahomer's Grandfather. The 105th Chapter of the Alcoran, intituled, Sourat Al-fil, that is, The Chapter of the Elephant, makes mention, of the Punishment of this Prince, who had many Elephants in his Army, when he came to beliege the City Mecca. The whole Story is thus related, by the chief Interpreters of that Chapter. - Abrahab, who governed in Sanaa, the Capital of the Province of Teman, perceiving that a a certain time of the Year, most of the Arabs, travelled to the Province of Hegies, which is on the Borders of Arabia Deferta, to visit the Caaba, or Square House, which is the Temple of Mecca; thought fit to divert them from that Superstitious Worship, by creeting another Place that might attract their Curiofity and Devotion; and therefore resolved to build a Temple at Sanaa exceeding that of Mecca in Structure and Ornaments. This was a most stately Church, the Abiffins being Christians. Yet Abrabah's Defign could not succeed without Force, because the Arabs, who were not Christians, inclined to Idolatry, and found something agreeable to their Superstition in the very Stones about Mecca, and in its Temple: However, the Coreishites, who had the Charge of that Temple, perceiving the Concourse of People, and consequently their Gain, decline, cryed down, as much as they could, the Church of Sanaa, and at last made use of a notable Cheat, to destroy its Reputation among the Arabs. To this purpose, they sent thither one of the Family of Kenanah, who getting in to be an Officer belonging to the Church, found his Opportunity, on a Festival, when it was to be richly adorned for the People to come in at Night, to profane it with Ordure. As foon as he had done it, he fled, and foread the News of this Profanation all the Way he went. Abrabah understanding what had happen'd, was so incensed against the Coreishites, that in Revenge he resolved to make War against them, to besiege Mecca, and destroy the Temple. Accordingly he marched his Army, the greatest Strength whereof confisted in the Elephants, towards the Province of Hegiaz, riding himself at the Head of it on one of those Beafts, called Mahmondi: This Elephant excelled the rest in Bulk, and in Whiteness, for which reason he was esteemed as the Chief and Master of all the rest. When the Coreishites heard of this Prince's March, and that he had fich Beafts, which had never, till then, been seen in Arabia, they despaired of desending their Town or Country with their own Forces, and therefore resolved to abandon it, and fly, with their best Effects, to the neighbouring Mountain. Abrahah, meeting with no Opposition, plundered all he found in his March, and being come to the City, affigned his Troops their several Quarters; but when he thought, to advance in Person to view the Place, his Elephant, at the bare fight of the City Walls, turn'd away his Head from them fo violently, that all the rest of the Elephants in the Army, who followed his as their Leader, did the same,

fame, and routed the whole Army. The Coveishites, who were intrenched on the Edge of the Mountain, seeing what had happened. knew not what to think of this sudden Counter-March of their Enemies; when immediately they espied a vast Flock of Birds coming like a Cloud from towards the Sea, and falling all together on Abrahab's Army. These Birds had black Feathers, and green Beaks, and were followed by another Flock, that thad green Feathers, and yellow Beaks. Each of these Birds had three Stones, one in their Beaks. and one in each Claw, and, they fay, each Stone had the Name of him it was to strike, writ upon it, and they all fell at once with fuch Force upon the Abissins, that they were all slain, except Abrabah, who was destin'd to carry the News of this dreadful Defeat into Erbiopia. In fine, when Abrahab had seen his Army perish by this strange Accident, he repass'd the Seas, and went to acquaint Negiashi with his Differer. But Divine Justice, which had decreed to leave a notable Example of the Punishment of those who had dared to undertake the destroying a Temple built by Abraham, did not let this unhappy Prince elcape so; for one of the Birds who had executed the Divine Vengeance, followed him all the way he went with the Stone in its Beak, so that when he had told his sad Relation to the Emperor, that Prince asking what fort of Birds those were? Abrabab shew'd that which flew over his Head, and at the same Time, the Bird dropt the Stone, and killed him at the Emperor's Feet. Thus far Monsieur D'Herbelot. I was some Years ago in the Tent of an African Prince, a very gallant Man, whose Name is Boazeefe, Sheik or Chief of a noble Tribe of Arabs, called El Hanaisha, whose Territories lie in the most Eastward Province of the Kingdom of Algiers. He was pitched with his Camp near the Ruins of an Ancient City, called now by those People Tifesh, which Place, by its milerable Remains, seems to have been a considerable large and fortified Town. A certain Talib or Student, brought me about Twenty or more little Stones, of a very odd Make, their Shape was very irregular, some inclining to be, as it were, long, others, as it were, round, but all in general Diamond-cut, and rather seeming to be Artificial than Natural. The largest was about the bigness of a Small Nut, and the least of a large Clove, or such like. In Colour they were for the most part either Black, almost like Jett, but lomewhat dull and rufty, or white and transparent; though four or five were blueish and yellowish, but not transparent. For a Trifle the Man let me keep 'em, and into the Bargain, rold me the above Tale, with very little Difference; but instead of Abrahah, he made the Leader of that imaginary Army to be Nimrod, and that old ruinated City, where fuch Stones are frequently found amongst the Rubbish, to be built by him; but the Prince being a greater Student than himself, contradiæed him, telling us, That the Name of that impious Unbeliever was El Ashram Dhou el Fil. The Stones, both the Prince, and the Talib affirmed, to be some of the same with which the Birds destroyed that Sacrilegious Army; but to declare how they came, or why they are only to be found in those Ruins, and no where else, they were at

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Grandfather Nebuchadnezzar, to Zamud, Nimrod, Pharaob or Abrahaca, we shall find them all, in the like impious manner, rebelliously extending their Arms against Heaven and their Creator; though, alas! how vain and fruitless were their audacious Efforts! and the Event how contrary to their Expectations! For instead of obtaining the Victory, they wounded themselves, precipitating their own ignominous Deaths, and, after that, everlasting Torment and Misery.

Though I could recite infinite many other Examples of this kind, yet those I have already quoted, are sufficient for my present Purpose; nor, indeed, are any others requisite towards the confirming and maintaining this Assertion, than the General Deluge, in which that Holy Patriarch (a) Noah, was so principal a Transactor, whose ever-samous and memorable Deeds ought to inspire us with an awful Reverence and

Veneration to his Memory.

The Remembrance of that never-to-be-forgotten Event, fure, might rouze up in us, and incline us to an implicite Obedience and Refignation, and incite us, to center our intire Confidence in God alone, and to rest assured. That in following and keeping the Precepts of God's Holy Law and Ordinances, we shall acquire perpetual Fame and Renown in this World (such as it is) and eternal Bliss, a never-fading Paradise in the other. Not as those I mentioned above, neither these others I am going to treat of in the Universal Destruction of that accursed Generation of People, who, in one Moment, deprived themselves of

Life.

a Non-plus. As for those I had purchased, after I had kept 'em a long time, at last a French Merchant begg'd 'em. This Story of Abrabab, is mention'd by Dr. Prideaux, under the Name Abrabam Al Asbram, p 47.

⁽a) The Sirnames given by the Arabians, Sec. to Noah, befides, Nonh el Nahi, or the Prophet, are. El Nahi, He that was faved, Sheick el Morfelein, i.e. The Ancientest of those sent with especial Commissions from God. See D'Herbelos in Noah.

Life, and damned their Souls, as I shall make mani-

feftly apparent in the following Discourse.

After the Death of our Original Parents, Adam and Eve, their remaining Sons founded and carried on the Lineage. Of these Sons, one, with great Purity and Constancy, strenuously followed the Light; but the rest were all in general Adulterers, Murderers, Sodomites, Idolaters, imperious, haughty Transgressors, daring Blasphemers, and, in fine, a vile and infamous Race of Men. They were grown to such a pitch of Wickedness, that the Contagion daily spread, the Corruption increasing more and more, 'till at last it became, in a manher, Universal, comprehending all Humane Kinde

"this borrowed, transitory Life, to be cautious and circumspect in their Choice of those with whom they affociate themselves, or entertain Friendship, in order to pass their Lives and Conversations, having so notable an Instance in this dismal

" Catastrophe!"

The High and Powerful God beholding their notorious and incorrigible Disobedience, commanded his chosen Servant Noah, to erect and build an Ark; to which Effect the Angel Gabriel descended with Instructions concerning the Method, Order, and Plan thereof, with the Length, Breadth and Height it was to be of; and strictly enjoyning him, that whilst this Fabrick was going forwards, he should admonish those employed thereon, together with all the rest of the People, to repent them of their abominable Sine, and be converted, in Pity to, and Consideration of, their Souls; which, if they did, they might expect Pardon and Remission; otherwise, he should let them know, that it was inevitably certain, that the Lord was fully determined to deftroy and annihilate them, by drowning and overflowing the intire Surface of the Earti. with Water.

Mahometism Explain d.

Noah was aged Five hundred Years when this memorable Injunction was laid on him by the Faithful Gabriel; The Prophetick Light had already passed from him, and was transmitted unto his Beloved Son (a) Sem; besides whom, he had two others, whose Names were (b) Ham and Japhet. Sem was a Youth of excellent Qualifications, pure and without Blemish; and by his laudable Actions merited the good Name the whole Universe bestows on him: In a Word, He deviated nothing from his good Father, imitating Him who had walk'd uprightly before the Lord, in those the worst of Times, during the Space of Five hundred Years.

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⁽a) The Arabian Chronology, intitled Taarich Montekheb, so often cited by the Learned Monsseur D'Eerbelot, tells us; That the Patriarch Shem (whom they call Sam el Nabi, and Sam ben Noah) goes under the Denomination of Aboul Arab, or the Father of the Arabs; because they hold, that they are descended from him: But they affirm, That all Prophets, whether Arabs or Ajem [i. c. Strangers, which Word imports the same as Barbarians, in the Greek or Latist Sense are, nevertheless, of his Race.

⁽b) It is in the MS. Sem (or, as he writes it every where, Cem) instead of Ham, which, I presume, is a Mistake though in no Place he mentions Ham at all, unless I may say he does it here. The Mahometans generally name but Three Sons of Noah, which they call Sem, Ham and Jafed, or, as they pronounce, Yafedth. They affirm. That Noah left Ten Books of Revelations and Orders he received from God, the which are all loft, as well as those of Adam, Seth and Enoch. In Reland's Ab. Rel. Mahom. in the 4th Leffon, concerning these imaginary Sacred Books, they hold to have been composed and written in Heaven, he makes no mention of Noah's having any Share in them, but makes the whole Number to amount to 104, which were distributed in this manner; To Adam 10. To Seib 50, To Enoch 30. To Abraham 10. To Moses 1. To Jesus 1. To David 1. To Mihomet 1. The Four last are what they call El Taourat, El Zobour, El Engile, and El Coran, and are the same with the Pertateuch or Five Books of Moses; The Psalms of David; The Holy Gospel; [Engile corruptly quasi Evangelium] And laftly, the Alcoran of Mahomer; all but which, they say, are falsified and sophisticated. Of these more in proper Places.

" Souls:

When God's Command had, in this Manner, been fignified to Noah, he made no Delay to put it in Execution, with all possible Diligence, providing all things requisite and necessary, as Master-Builders, Carpenters, Architects, Joyners, with infinite Numbers of Labourers, some to cut down the Timber, and others to conduct it to the Sta-

tion where the (a) Ark was to be built.

In the mean time, he, without giving himself a Moment's Respite, went about from Place to Place. exhorting the People to Repentance, fignifying and demonstrating to them their approaching Ruin and unavoidable Destruction, with the most terrible and tremendous Chastisement with which God threatned them: He rested neither by Night nor by Day; his very Throat was hoarfe with preaching and admonifhing them, in these, and such like Words; "O wicked, vile, and misguided People! return unto your Lord, and implore his Grace, and your own Restoration; prevent and evade these dreadful impending Evils; give Ear unto " my Words; Fear Him who created you; Take " Notice, that his Justice is shut up and contain-" ed in this Ark, which he has commanded me "to build, with a bloody Rod, which menaces " your Lives, and the utter Condemnation of your

⁽a) That Library of Oriental Learning, Monsseur D'Herbeles, by whose Authority I go in most respects, informs us, That a certain Arabian Author, Ebn Abbas, writes, That Noab being puzled about the Shape he was to give his Ark, God revealed to him in a Dream, that it must be like the Belly of a Bird, and that he must make it of the Wood of the Tree the Arabs call Sag, which is the Indian Plane Tree. Noab having received these Orders, he planted such a Tree, which in Twenty Years Time, grew so big and so tall, that it yielded Wood enough for his Work: And an ancient Tradition adds, That during those Twenty Years, no Woman was deliver'd of a Child, so that all the Insants born at the planting of the Tree, were of Years to make their Advantage of Noab's Preaching; but they resused, as well as those which were older. Vide in Nouh al

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Souls: O shake off from your Necks, the insup-"portable Yoke and Bondage of Hell! whose Jaws are gaping ready to devour your Souls!" These were the Expressions he, indefatigably, repeated unto them: But to no purpose; for that sinful, hardned, and obstinate Multitude, were both blind and deaf to all the pious Exhortations of the just Patriarch.

The Master-Workmen and Architects laboured, with great Diligence and the utmost Assiduaty, to finish this mighty and vast Machine, which was full One hundred Years before it was compleated, from the time it was first put in Agitation; and all that while, Now continued his Admonitions to that head-firong Generation without ceasing: But the more he laboured towards their Conversion, the less Effect it had upon them; and they rather answered him, That he lyed in all he had told them, fince a hundred Years were already past, and they saw no Sign of any such Things, nor the least Appearance of a Flood or Deluge; and therefore, all that he had prophesied to them, seemed, they faid, no other than Impostures, Lyes, and Impossibilities.

The Fabrick of the Ark being intirely compleated, with all the Divisions and Appartments, neatly accommodated in the Inside, and well caulked and nailed without, that the Water might not penetrate; the whole Edisice appeared to be of exquisite Workmanship, and admirable Contrivance: It was formed after the Manner of a Ship; at the Prow was figured a Pigeon's Head, and the Poop represented the Tail of a Cock: It contained in Length Twelve Hundred Cubits (a), from the Head to the Stern, and Six Hundred in Breadth.

Noah

⁽a) In my Author it is mil y dozientos varas, &c. I have heard it described and read in other Arabick Books, and the Word is always

Noab then went up to the highest Part of his newbuilt Ark, and with a loud and audible Voice, began to call together the living Creatures of the Earth (which of all others were the most necessary for the Use of Mankind) that they might present themselves. Male and Female, beforechim: They instantly came. being so commanded by the Lord, who ordained, that of every Kind Three Couple, with an odd Male, should enter into the Ark, so that of each Sort they were Seven; although the Honoured Alcoran tells us, they were not so many, and that there went in but one Male and one Female, and no more: It may be so, or as the Alcoran informs us, for that is not what is of the greatest Importance to us. Whether the Number of those which went in were so many, or not, I shall not dispute; but those which did go in, went very regularly, and in the exacteft Order. A fufficient quantity of Stores and Provisions were purchased and deposited in the Ark, to sustain and nourish them all for a whole Year, if in case it should happen that their Confinement therein should be of fo long Continuance. In fine, Noah and his Wife, his Sons and their Wives, entered into the Ark, and shut up the Door and the Window, which was at the Top thereof; this was covered with most clear and transparent (a) Glass, nor had they any other Hole left from whence they might behold the Water; and this. by God's especial Command, was well daubed on the outside with Bitumen, or some such glutinous Matter. for the greater Security against the Impetuosity of the Tempest.

always Drda, which in that Language is the Arm, from whence that Measure of theirs reaching from the Elbow to the Top of the middle Finger, takes its Denomination. The Tw hish Measure is Two Foot, or very near; but the Spanish Vara is about a Yard, as I am informed.

⁽a) It feems there was Glass in those Ages, if we may give Credit to their Assertions.

The People, when they perceived that Noah was entered into the Ark, and had shut up himself and his Family therein, they mocked, scoffed, and derided him, and laughing, said, "Now thou art well" accommodated; Now thou art mewed up in that "Cage with brute Beasts and Animals, which, in truth, are the fittest Company for thee. Such are the Rewards which all Lyars and Impostors ought to receive in Payment: Where is thy Prophecy? Where is even the least Appearance or Similitude, nay, any Likelihood of it?

O Sovereign and Compassionate Lord! Who, "that consides in thy Divine Goodness, should ever despair of thy Mercy and most Gracious Pardon? Seeing that so many Years thou didst defer and prolong the Punishment of those condemned and predestinated Wretches, after thou hadst passed Sentence upon them; whilst their obdurate Hearts resuled to acknowledge thy Power, till the Scourge sell upon them when they least expected it!

After the Ark was shut up, God still detained the Flood of Waters for Seven Days; nor in all that Interval of Time, was there the least Sign or Prospect of Storm or Tempest; mercifully with holding His avenging Arm in Expectation that possibly He might discover in that wicked Generation some Merits, whereby His Justice might withdraw from them that bloody Scourge; But at last, seeing their Stubbornness and inslexible Obstinacy harried them on to their Dessiny, and that no Human Means were capable of softning their Obduracy, or diverting their Sentence (I mean that dreadful Stroke, the Universal Deluge, with which he had threatned them) At length, I say, weary with Expectation, He stretched out His sharp and destroying Sword.

How

Now the Cataracts of the Heavens are opened, the Bosoms of the Clouds are rent asunder, and the Waters (a) gush out of the Earth; all the Rivers overslow, and the Seas exceed their Bounds, advancing with most amazing Fury and Violence: And certain it is, it would have been much worse, and the whole Universe would have been intirely swallowed up, past Recovery, had not Gabriel, by God's Com-

mand, put certain Limits thereto.

The People who were marked out for Destruction. began now to be forrowful and afflicted, and to fear the great approaching Chastisement: Now they groan, and are dismayed, their Courage fails them, and they give themselves over for lost: Some run, in Hopes to escape; others cry out at Sight of the outrageous Tempest: Nothing is heard but Sighs, Groans and Lamentations, and every Place is filled with Weeping, Anxiety, and bitter Complaints. The impetuous Waves furiously enter into every House, and .carry away the tender Infants, whose wretched, difconsolate Mothers miserably tear their Breasts and Faces, following their beloved Children, and, holding them dead and breathless in their Arms, call and beckon to their wicked Fathers and Husbands to come to their Affistance; but they are prevented, by the universal Calamity from affording them any Succour, and so are in that lamentable Manner drowned. closely embracing their unhappy, guiltless Babes.

⁽a) Mahomet in his Alcoran introduces God, saying, When the Time we had appointed for the pun shine of Men, was come, and the Oven began to boil up, and run over. This Oven, in Arabick, is called Tamour, and differs from the common Ovens, which they call Fourn, pl. Froun, for it has a narrow opening at the Top, and is generally made of Stone. This sort of Oven, the Mahometans say, Eve made use of to bake her Bread, which came by Inheritance from Patriarch to Patriarch down to Noah, and from this Oven, they say, the Waters of the Deluge began first to flow, as it were, boiling over, which agrees with the Opinion of the Rabbies, who affirm the Waters of the Deluge were but and boiling. See D'Herbelot in Nouh, &c.

How many bitter Deaths did those Wretches suffer at once! The sorrowful Mother beholding her dearest Daughter perish before her Eyes; the Wise her Husband sink in her Sight; the Brothers their Sisters, and the afflicted Father the Son he doated on; the Son hangs upon his Father, and both go to the Bottom, and are drowned Face to Face. In every Place miserable Outcries of I sink! I drown! were to be heard, and of, vainly, imploring Succour. The Foundations of the Edifices are loolened, and the Houses sall, overwhelming their Owners, and all their pompous and costly Furniture; the Ark was already encompassed with the Planks, &c. of those ruinated

Buildings.

In the mean while, those who were the wisest, or at least the most desirous of Life, omitted nothing they imagined might be conducive to their Safety; some get up on the Tops of Hills, others on the highest Towers; some ascend into the largest Trees, that they might hold by the Boughs, where, thronging in Multitudes, and clinging one to the other, they all fall together, and perish. Those who were in the lofty Towers, and on the highest Mountains. by Degrees, retreat to the most elevated Eminencies thereof, but to very little Purpose, for now the Waters purfue and give chace to them on all Sides, till they were drove and reduced to the utmost Pinacles and Tops to feek an imaginary Refuge, where the Stronger exerted their Force and Cruelty towards the Weaker, mounting up upon them, every one endeavouring what he possibly could, to prolong his Life, and to be the last that should die: But, alas! Low vain and fruitless are all the Efforts of those miserable Homicides! They undergo a Thousand Deaths in one, beholding their nearest Friends, their Parents, Brothers, Sifters, Wives and Children, struggling in the remorfeless Waves, wherein they are devoured; and yet all this is not enough to induce them to be refigned willingly to part with the feeble Remains of their fiery rebelli-

dous

our Breath: But notwithstanding all they could do to delay their certain and inevitable Perdition, the grim Conqueror confronts them, staring them, visibly, in the Face, and already makes their Beards (a) tremble: They have now no Sanctuary remaining to refort to, not one Step more to ascend, but are overtaken

and reduced to their latest Gasps.

No mention is made now of the Beafts and Animals of the Earth, either Wild or Domestick, they having long since perished; only the Inhabitants of the Air, the Birds and Fowls, for some time supported themselves on those Wings Nature had provided them with, but they could not long subsist, or sustain themselves under the Vehemency of that tempestuous Storm, which was so terrifying and violent, that what with Fear, and what with a long continued Motion, they were at length tired and spent, and how high soever they slew, the Tempest and Waves still overtook them.

The Waters were advanced Forty Cubits above the Tops of the highest Mountains, and all Creatures which had Life were annihilated (b) and darkned, except those which I above hinted to have been preserved in the Ark: Those indeed were illuminated with the Light of the Great Mahomet, i.e. with that Branch of it, which was then in the Possessino of the Just Sem, exceeding the Moon in Brightness.

The Rain had continued to pour down without Intermission for the space of Forty Days and Forty Nights, and One Hundred and Fifteen Days the Earth remained intirely covered with Water; This stupen-

⁽a) A very usual Expression in Arabick, to say, Fear makes mens Beards tremble; and not uncommon in Spain.

⁽b) Here feems to be meant that Notion of theirs, That the Graves of the Wicked are dark, whereas those of the Righteons are gioriously enlightned. Hence that frequent Benediction of the Arabs, for any Favour received; Allab antic Dbou fe Cabric, God grant you Light in your Grave.

ous Deluge began on the Seventeenth Day of the Moon (a) Rejep, which is the Seventeenth of April, according to the Account of the Christians (b).

The Ark continued in Motion, according to the exactest Computation, full Six Moons, and then it rested on the holy and memorable Day of Ashora (c), which is the Tenth of the Moon Muharam, upon that Mountain of Armenia (d), so much celebrated through-

⁽a) Rejep, or Arjem (as it is called by some) is the Third Month, or rather Moon, in the Arabian Year; reckoned Sacred by the Ancient Heathen Idolatrous Arabs, being one of the Four in which they were forbid making War; the other Three I shall mention in another Place. It is by the Modern Mahometans likewise held in some Deserence. The Word imports Respetted and Honeured, and is the proper Name of many Men.

⁽b) Por la cuenta nazara, &c. Nassara is the Plural Number of Wasarani, by which Name the Mahometans call the Christians; as much as to say, Nazartes, or Nazareans. The Eastern Writers gave this Name to the Greeks, &cc. by way of Anticipation, long before our Saviour's Time. of which D'Herbelor gives several Instances, too long to be inserted, and not very material.

⁽c) Mobaram is the first Moon of the Arabian Year, the 10th Day of which is called Ashora or Ashoura, which in both Hebrew and Arabiek fignifies, Ten or Tenth. On this Day the most forupulous Mahometans generally Fast, which was a Custom among the Idolatrous Arabs before Islamism was known, which they say, was on the Account of the Ark's refting, and Noah's entrance, and-going out from thence, which happened all on that Day. How they can make this out, I shall not pretend to determine, but leave it to others; nor is scarce any one unacquainted, that their Year is Lunar. Besides the Regard the Mahometans have for this Day, the Persians, and all other Followers of Alli (Mahomer's Son-in Law, Husband to the Impostor's only Daughter Fatimah and his Cousin Germain. being the Son of his Uncle Abou Taleb) have a particular Reason to observe it, because Housain, the Second Son of Alli, was then killed at the Battle of Kerbela; they therefore yearly celebrate the Memory of his Death, with Fafts, pompous Funerals, Lamentations and dismal Songs. The History of that Prince, see in Mr. Ockley's Sar. Hiff. Vol. 1.

⁽d) The Name the Arabians give this Mountain, is, Gioudis It is in the Country of Moufal or Diar Rabiah, otherwise, by the Turks

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throughout the World. Forty Days after that, the high Hills began to discover their lofty Heads, as a Signal that the Waters were abated; and then a Token appeared in the Firmament of Three different Colours, Red, (a) Blueish and Green, which, by its Aspect, fignified and denoted Blood, Death, and Hope: Of those Three Colours, the Green was the principal or most predominant, which shewed, that the Effects of the other Two had ceased. This is the Sign which at this Day is discovered to us in the Bow we behold in the Sky, when the thick Clouds are expelled after Rain. 'Twas Forty Days more before they in the Ark opened their Glass Window, and then sent forth a Crow to see the Land, and in what Condition the World had remained. The Crow departed, and flew towards the high Mountains, to which most of the People had retired, where finding such vast Numbers of Carcasses, he was desirous of feeding upon such plentiful Prey, fo (b) that he returned no more with the expected

called Diarbikir in Mejapotamia, at the Foot whereof, is a Hill called Thamanin and Corda. These are the Gordian Mountains, which the Scripture calls Ararat. There is a Tradition among the Turks, That the Ark rested on a Mountain in Armenia, which is by them named Bermac Dagbi, or the Mountain of the Finger, from its Shape; where they affirm, the Remains of the Ark are still to be seen. See D'Herbelot in Gioud.

⁽a) The Word is Gualdada, which is in Spanish, Sky-colour Blue.

⁽b) I chuse this Place, to hint a very odd Notion of theirs concerning the Crow, which I never yet found mentioned by any Author, and may therefore, perhaps, not be unacceptable to some of my Readers. They generally assume, That those Birds were White, and some say, they became Black for not recurning to the Ark: But the more General Opinion, is this; The Prophet designing to propagate his Holy Religion, and encourage the Prosessor thereof, as much as possible, called the Crow (who, it seems, then exceeded the Snow in Whiteness) and delivered to him the Baraka (or Blessing) of Riches, under his Right Wing, and the Enalla (or Curse) of Lice, under his Lest, with a strict Injunction to cast the first on the Believers, and the other on the Christians or Unbelievers;

expected Answer. When Noah saw he came not, the next Morning he let fly a Pigeon, the which came back in the Evening, and brought a green Olive-branch; and the next Week he fent her again a Second Time, but then she returned not; by which Noah was certified, that the Waters were confirmed and dried up: And although he might have then gone forth, yet he would not; but waited for Leave from his Lord to go out, as he had done at his Entrance. At last, when God was pleased to permit it, he and his Company, that is, his Family, made their Departure out of the Ark on the same Day they entred therein, having fully and exactly compleated a Year. They joy fully, and with great Sincerity, rendered Praises and Thanksgivings to the Almighty, who had so graciously and bountifully youchsafed to deliver them from such eminent Perils.

Noah then offered as a Sacrifice, the Birds and Beasts which he had observed, in the Ark, to be uncoupled, or odd ones; and God laid his Blessing upon him and his Company, that they might anew increase and multiply Humane kind; and ordained, that all Creatures should assemble together, and obey his Commands in whatsoever he should require of them. He commanded the Herbs, Plants and Trees to bring forth their Fruits in the greatest Abundance, and that the World should be Peopled better than it

was before.

but the Knavish Crow, malicionsly, or otherwise, made an unlucky Blunder, bestowing on the Faithful, the Curse, instead of the Blessing. This they commonly tell Travellers, if they upbraid them with their Lousiness, to which they are extremely subject. I speak of the Arabs and Africans, who dwell abroad in Tents. Nothing is more common among all the Arabians in general, when they recommend any Thing to another's Care, than this Expression, Aman's el G'rab el Kbahab, that is, The Trust of the Black Crow, as if they said, Remember bow the Crow was sourced for Breach of Trust.

The Flood being over, the Earth at Peace, and all Creatures recovered from the general Consternation; Noah called together his Sons, and faid unto them; Beloved Sons, Remember these my Words, with which I admonish you for the Health of your Souls: " Retain always in your Memories the late past " Justice which your Lord has executed upon those misguided and deluded People; and that his Scourge " is still in his Hand, which is listed up to chastise " those who keep not his Precepts; Him alone it is you are to worship and adore; Him who admits of no Equal or Companion; He it is who gives you Life, and prolongs it; 'tis He who sustains and nourishes his Creatures; and He it is alone, who commands and governs all Things. Love and " cherish one another with a fervent Affection and " Constancy and in so doing, your Deeds shall shine " before him, and your Fields and Flocks shall pro-"duce you Riches and Substance, with Bleflings " and Abundance: And so the Lord's Benediction and mine be upon you." To his Son Sem (which was he who had inherited the Light from him) he, in particular, addressed himself; and in the same Manner as Adam, heretofore, had done to his Son Seth, he recommended that especial Gift to his Care.

After many Years were past, and the desart, solitary World began, in some Measure, to be re-peopled, the Inhabitants were dispersed in several remote and distant Parts, whither the good Noah made frequent Peregrinations, encouraging and exhorting the People to till, sow, and cultivate the Earth. His venerable Presence mised in them such an Emulation, that they ardently strove to excel one the other in Buildings, and such like Occupations; as also in the Knowledge of the Motions and Courses of the Planets. He gave the first Original to the Invention of Weights and Measures, and all the other Sciences requisite to the surthering the mutual Traffick and

Correspondence of Mankind, at least those which

were of the greatest Necessity and Importance.

It happened one Day, that among other Experiments he made, he gathered some ripe Bunches of Grapes, which grew on a neighbouring Vine; and prefling out the Juice, he drank plentifully thereof, being desirous to know what Effect that, and all other Fruits and Plants, would produce: Having drank this, he, presently after, was deprived of his Speech and Senses, to such a Degree, that, with a violent Qualm and Loathing in his Stomach, he fell to the Ground. "This feems evidently to confirm the Opini-" on of those, who hold, that this was the Fruit which "Eve eat of." "Upon this, a Grandson (a) of his chanced to come to the Place where his good Grandfather lay, in such an indecent Posture, that he beheld his Private Parts, which were bare, without any thing to conceal them; and, instead of covering them, with immoderate Laughter, he hastily called his Father Jased, who, together with him, greatly scoffed at, and derided the Holy Patriarch, 'till at last Sem came, and modestly hiding his Face, he concealed the Na-

⁽a) Whatsoever Books our Author has consulted for this, he seems to be very much out in his Chronology, by the Relations I have heard my self, and by what I find written by their own Doctors. By this Grandson he may be supposed to mean, Gaanan or Canzan, the Son of Ham, whom the Author of the Taarich Thabari, fays, Noah curfed, together with his Father Ham, wherein he swerves not much from Holy Writ. He adds, That by Virtue of this Curle, Ham was not only made subject to his Brothers, but that the Colour of his Flesh was changed and become Black; and that when Noah beheld this fudden and furprizing Alteration, heavas moved to Compassion, and prayed to God to grant, that his Brothers might have Pity and Affection to him; which Intercession of his was heard; for though the Posterity of Ham are Slaves in all Parts of the World, yet they are generally fought after, and used with Humanity and Tenderness. This I remember to have heard read out of the aforefaid Author. and is likewise repeated in a manner Verbatim in D'Herbelot, under the Name Ham ben Neuh. They say, (as do the Jews) That the Thickness and Largeness of the Negroes Lips, proceed from Ham's thrusting out and extending his, when he mocked his Father. kedness

kedness of his venerable Parent with his Mantle: This he did with great Respect and Reverence, rebuking his Brothers for their shameless and undutiful Laughter and Derision.

When Noah came to himself, and was recovered from his past Fit of Drunkenness, and understood how he had been scoffed and laughed at, he was extremely incensed against his Son Jased; insomuch, that he cursed him, and laid a Mark upon him, disinheriting and depriving him of the Possession of any of his acquired Goods and Substance, or of his Grace and Benediction. From hence the sacred (a) Sunna deprives and disinherits the disobedient Son, from the enjoying his Father's Riches and Protection, so that he who honours not his Parents, shall enjoy none of their Possessions.

The Curse of Noah was so penetrating and extensive, that it will endure in this World 'till its final Dissolution, and whilst there remain Creatures upon whom it may take Effect, on the Lineage and Posterity of Jased; for they, among all other Nations, shall be distinguished by their dissigured and discoloured Countenances. From him are descended the Negroes and the Machuches, (b) whose obscure and dismal

⁽a) Sonnah is the Name of a Book, among the Mahometans held in the highest Veneration. This Arabick Word, properly, signifies what the Hebrews call Mislmah, the Second Law, or the Oral or Verbal Law, which was not writ by the Legislator; but only raken from what he said or did, and preserved by Tradition from Hand to Hand by Persons in Authority. The plural Number of this Word is Sonan or Sunen, and several Mahometan Doctors have given this Title to their Works, wherein they gather all that is Obligatory or of Precept in the Mahometan Law, though it be not expressly commanded in the Aiccram. See D'Herbelot in Sonnah.

⁽b) Deste tomaron principio los Machuches a quien llaman los Negros, &c.

Complexions, they inherit from their (a) Original Ancestor Jased, who had his Colour changed from White into Black, when he loft that Grace and Perfection which he, at first, enjoyed. All that he lost, revolved upon Sem, who by his laudable and vertuous Behaviour, obtained great Praise, and became the most perfect in all commendable Qualifications. This was he, whom the just Isa, or Fesus, at the Petition of the Israelites, raised from the Grave, from whence he came most strangely disfigured; his Beard and Head being half Black and half White; he imagining, that the Day of Judgment was come, and that he was called to render Account of his Actions."

Of this Sem, was born (b) Arfahan, from whose Name the Hebrew Language first had its Original: From him descended Falaile, and from thence the Light passed to Sareg, of whom was begotten Argou. and from him it was changed to Tareh or (c) Terah.

This

⁽a) This is the greatest Error I find my Author guilty of, throughout his whole Work; for here he, unaccountably, confounds both the Posterities, making those of Ham and Japher to be but one and the same; wherein he deviates from the general Opinion of all those of his Persuasion, who all agree, that the blacks are descended from Ham. Their universal Notion is, That all Good proceeded from Shem, and the contrary, I mean all pernicious destructive Generacions, from Japher, whom they hold to be Noah's eldest Son. By these Evil Generations, they mean the Scythians, Turks, Tartars, Goths, Vandals, and, in fine, all the Northern Nations, which have fince over-run all Afia and Europe. His Word Machuches, certainly is intended for Gog and Migog, which in Arabick is Tagiouse and Magiouge. D'Herbelor treats largely of this, under the Names Nonb, Fafeth ben Noub, Jigiouge wa Magiouge, &c.

⁽b) For this and the following Names, look back in the Genealogy, p. 64.

⁽c) Of this Tareb, whom they make to be Abrabam's Grandfather, take what I meet with in D'Herbelot, under the Name Abraham. He has it thus; Abraham, whom the Arabs call Ebrahim, the Perflans and Turks Ibrabim, according to Taarikh Montekbeb, was the Son of Azar, and Grandson of Tareb : It is generally concluded, that Moles's

This was the Father of Ezar, that famous Idolater. upon whom God was, mysteriously, pleased to fix the Sacred, Hereditary Light; but for what Reason He alone knows, for no Mortal can dive into His Secrets; and although, as to what concerned the Rites of Religion. and the Ceremonies we ought to practife in this Humane Life, he was an Unbeliever, yet in his Actions he was, otherwise, a good Moralist. Abraham was the Son of this Man: Observe the Difference! For though the Father was an impious Idolater, the Son was abundantly replenished with Grace. this Account, the Holy Alcoran tells us, "That "God causes the Dead to proceed from the Living, "and the Living from the Dead;" from a just Man comes an Infidel, who begets a Generation, as Ezar forung from Terah, and from Ezar, such a Patriarch as Abraham; whose notable Deeds require some Respite and Refreshment, to enable me to fing them; for my Voice is now too much tired to begin fo great an Undertaking.

Moses's Tareh, was the Azar of the Arabs, because, according to the Hebrew Text of Genesis, that Patriarch was the Son of Tareh; for in all Mahometan Histories, Abraham is called the Son of Azar: Yet it appears, that the Arabs do not mean the same Person by those Two Names, since Tareh is by them made Abraham's Grandsather. Had our Chronologists, who have taken so much Pains to reconcile the Epocha of Abraham's Transimigration, with the Years of his Age, and the Death of Tareh, been acquainted with this Genealogy of the Arabians, perhaps they would not have needed to scripture; and they might easily solve all their Difficulties, by admitting of Two Tarehs, one of which, called also Azar, was Facher, and the other Grandsather, to Abraham; which is not repagnant to Scripture.





C H A P: IV.

The HISTORY of ABRAHAM.

Nimrod's Prophetick Dream concerning Abraham. His Idolatry and Cruelty. Abraham's Birth, He is cast out by his Mother into a Cave. His miraculous Preservation there. His early Knowledge of God, by Divine Inspiration. Is persecuted by his idolatrous Parents, and by the impious Nimrod. Destroys the Idols in Babylon, and is cast into a prodigious Pile of Fire, out of an Engine made by the Devil. That monstrous Fire describ'd. The Angel Gabriel desends and preserves him, &c. Nimrod's miserable Death, &c.



TREAT next of Him, whose Supernatural Endowments were such, that they would rather incline us to imagine him of Heavenly, than Earthly Extraction; Those from whom he received his Birth being not, in the least, worthy the Name

of Parents; having cast him out, and abandoned him to the Care of Providence, before he had well seen the Light. Who, in Fourteen Days after his Birth, was inspired with so uncommon a Portion of Divine Grace,

that

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that he attained, in that most tender Age, to the true and perfect Knowledge of the Omnipotent Creator and Sustainer of the Heavens, and their Motions: He, who instead of those Blandishments, and that tender Care practifed throughout the whole World, in the nourishing and breeding up Children in their Infancy, had Stones thrown at him by his inhumane, wicked, and detestable Parents, who, by the Ties of Natural Affection, ought to have been more careful of his Prefervation: Yet they, not having the Fear of God before their Eyes, most cruelly persecuted him, and, in the end, delivered him up into the Power of his mortal and implacable Enemy, the impious Nimrod, by whom he was committed to the Fire. This ever-famous Person was the most holy and just Abraham, whose Mother was no fooner Delivered of him, but she carried him to a frightful, obscure Cave, in a desart unhospitable Mountain, that he might escape the Sword of that Idolatrous and Blood-thirsty King Nimrod, of whom such infernal and diabolical Transactions are recorded.

This Monster was terribly frightened in a Dream by a Vision of Hell, whereby his guilty Conscience became so insupportable to him, that he could take no manner of Rest: In this horrible Vision it was revealed to him, that the Hour approached in which a Male-child should be born, who would overthrow all his False Gods, and abolish his abominable Ido-

latries.

We must take Notice, That this same wicked King had, not long before, issued out a Proclamation, expressly ordaining, commanding, and compelling all his Subjects, without Exception or Distinction, to resort to his Palace, and to fall down and worship him; and to pay the same Adorations to him, that are due to the Most High and Supreme Creator, and to none but Him alone; whilst he himself, impiously, and presumptuously, worshipped and sell down before Statues, Idols, and Images made of Wood, Stone, and

and Metals; among the which, was one, in particular, that was most richly cloathed in Gold, and pompously adorned with precious Jewels; This Idol's

Name was Teraq.

(a) The aforesaid Dream or Vision, had so great an Influence upon this idolatrous and vicious King, that he immediately caused all the Southsayers and Magicians throughout his whole Dominions, to be affembled

(4) Not to depend, intirely, upon the Credit of this my Author and likewise to let the Readers see, that he does not invent these Fables himself; I thought fit to transcribe this Story of Abraham, as I find it transsed by Monsteur D'Herbelor, out of an Arabick Book, entitled El Maalem; and fince it contains many notable Circumstances, as also some Variations from that of my Spanish Moor, I hope it will not be unacceptable to the Curious. These are the very Words. "Nimrod, the Son of Chanaan, thought " to be the first King after the Flood, refided in Rabylon, which "City he himself had built. This Prince, in a Dream, saw a Star rise above the Horizon, whose Light darken'd that of the Sun; 44 and having confulted his Magieians about it, they all unanimoutly " agreed, that a Child would be born in Babylon, who, in a short "Time, would become a great Prince; whom there was great " Reason to fear, though he was not yet begotten. Nimod, in a " Fright, immediately order'd, that the Men should be parted " from their Wives, and appointed an Officer to every Ten Houses, " to hinder them from seeing one another. Azar, one of the Prin-" cipal Men of Nimred's Court, and his Son-in-Law, deceived his "Guards, and lay a Night with his Wife, whose Name was Adna, "The next Day the Southsayers, who, during this Time, made " their Observations every Moment, came to Nimrod, and told " him, That the Child, with which he was threaten'd, was begot " that very Night; for which Reason, he order'd all the Women with Child to be strictly observ'd, and all the Male Children they brought forth, to be put to Death. Adna, shewing no Tokens of being with Child, was not taken Korice of; fo that, when she was near her Time, she had the Opportunity of going out of "Town, to be deliver'd; as the was, in a Cave, and having thut " it up carefully, the return'd to the City, where the told her " Husband, she had been deliver'd of a Son, who died as soon as " born. However, she went often to the Cave to visit her Child, " and to give it suck; but she always found him sucking his Fingers-" Ends, one of which gave him Milk, and the other Honey. She " was much aftonished at this Miracle, and no less overjey'd, peraffembled together at his Capital; and upon a folemn Consultation, it was finally resolved, That, without Delay or Exception all the new-born Infants should be put to the Sword. Which inhumane Edict was instantly put in Execution, and performed by his Ministers of Iniquity, without the least Remorse; insomuch that this deluded and Blood-thirsty Tyrant (for fear he should miss of the right one meant in the Vision, and miraculously preserved in the Desart Mountain) thought to make sure of him, by causing the Throats of Twelve thousand Innocents to be cut.

But

er ceiving, that Providence took care to nourish her Child, and " fhe had no more Occasion to make any Provision for him; Yet " fhe could not brbear feeing him fometimes; and the perceiv'd, " that he grew as much in a Day, as other Children did in a Month. " Scarce Fifteen Moons were past, when her Son appear'd to her " like a Lad of Fifteen Years of Age, and he not been yet out of " the Cave, when Adna told Azar, That the Son she had been de-"liver'd of, and had made him believe was dead, was now living, 46 and of a very uncommon Beauty and Comeliness. Agai repairing " to the Cave, and having seen his Son, bad Adna bring him to " Town, intending to pretent him to Nimrod, that he might be adwanc'd, and settled at Court. At Night Adna went for him, and " led him through a Meadow, where Cows, Horses, Camels, and " Sheep were grazing: Abraham, who had never feen any living " Creature, besides his Father and Mother, ask'd the Names of all those Things he beheld, and Adna told him the Names, Qualities, " and Use of every Thing he inquired about. Abraham ask'd again, "Who had made all those several Kinds of Creatures? Adna said, "There is nothing in this World, but has its Creator and its Lord, " upon whom it has its Dependance. Abrabam reply'd, Who is it " then, that brought me into the World? And on whom do I de-# pend? It is I, answered the Mother. Who is your Lord, said " Abraham? Azar your Father, said she. Abraham ask'd her, "Who was his Father's Lord? And being told, it was Nimrod, he was then defirous to know, Who was Nimred's Lord? His Mother " finding herselt too sar press'd, said; You must not be so inqui-" fitive, my Child; it may be of a dangerous Consequence to you. "At that Time, there were several Sorts of Idolaters in Chaldea, where Nimrod reign'd: Some adored the Sun, others the Moon, " and the Stars; some fell down before Statues, in which they acknowledged some Deity; and, in fine, many own'd no other God

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But to return to our folitary and diffressed Innocent: When Night approached, and he began to be pinched with Hunger, having as yet, since his Birth, tasted no Sustenance, the Angel Gabriel descended, and putting the Child's Two Fingers into its Mouth, it received a full and

" but Nimrod. Abraham, going by Night from his Cave to the Town, saw, and took Notice of the Stars; and, among the rest, " in particular, that of Venus, which was by many adored; and faid to himfelf; Perhaps, that is the God and Lord of the World! 66 But fome Time after, upon Second Reflections, he said; I perer ceive, that Star sets, and vanishes, so that it cannot be the Lord " of the World; for He cannot be subject to such a Change! He 46 afterwards look'd upon the Full Moon, and concluded as he had "done of Venus; but seeing her descend to the Horizon, and dis-46 appear, he made the same Conclusion, as of the said Star. Hav-66 ing spent all the rest of the Night in such like Thoughts, he was on near Babylon by Sun-rifing; and there beheldenbundance of Peoer ple fall down, and worship that Luminary; whereupon he confectur'd, as he had done before; 'till feeing him decline like the others, he said, That could not be his Creator, his God, or his "Lord, any more than the rest. When Azar presented his Son " Abraham to Nimred, that Prince was fitting on a lofty Throne; 66 about which, stood in Order many beautiful Slaves, of both Sexes. . Abraham ask'd his Father; Who that was above all the " reft? Who answer'd, That he was Lord of all those he saw there, " and that all those People acknowledged him for their God. "Abraham then looking at Nimrod, who had a very hard-fayour'd Countenance; demanded of his Father, How was it possible, that be, whom he called his God, should make Creatures so much more agreeable and handsome than himself; fince, of necessity, the Creator must, in all Respects, be more perfest than his Creatures? "This was the first Opportunity Abraham laid hold of to undeceive his Father, concerning Idolatry; and to preach to him the Unity " of God, the Creator of all Things, whose Omnipotence had " been revealed to him. This his Zeal caused him then to incur " his Father's Displeasure, and was afterwards the Occasion of his " having great Contests and Controversies with the Chief Men of " Nimrod's Court, who would not conform to, nor allow of the "Truths he taught them. The Report of these Differences at " length reaching Nimrod's Ears, that cruel and haughty Prince " caus d him to be cast into a burning Furnace; from which he came out fafe and found, without suffering the least Damage by " the Fire. " This Dispute of Abraham's, is mentioned in the Alcoran, in the

fufficient.

Chapter intitled Anaam.

fufficient Nourishment; for, from one of the Fingers distilled most sweet and delicious Milk, and from the other, Honey of in admirable Flavour. In this Manner was he nourished for Fourteen Days, and then opening his Lyes, and lifting up his Head, he beheld the Morning Star, and faid, "This, doubtless, is the God whom I am to adore!" But when he had for fome Time gazed thereon, and faw it descend by Degrees, and at last go down below the Horizon, quite out of his Sight, he cry'd out, faying, "I'll " never worship any God, that vanishes so soon!" Presently after, he saw the Moon shining exceedingly bright and resplendent; but perceiving her to set also; he cry'd out in a great Concern, " I shall be utterly " loft, if not remedy'd by some more stable and more " fubstantial Deity!" And so he passed the small Remainder of the Night, in the utmost Anxiety of Thought and perplexing Imaginations; For that Soul which God touches, is seldom or never unactive. But when it was perfectly Light, and he, with Amazement, beheld the chearful Appearance of the glorious Sun, he made a loud and joyful Exclamation, and faid, "This, certainly, is my Lord and God; for he " is greater and more beautiful than the others!" But when that Planet had likewise run its Natural Course. and disappeared like the rest, he then said; "I believe " not, neither will I confide in Gods fo unfixed. " and of so little Stability; All these are, of Neces-" fity, guided by one Sole and Superior Motion, and " in Him, by whom they are governed, will I con-" fide and believe all my Life: Him it is I revere " and adore: And Laffirm, that the Heavens and " the Earth were created by One, and only One; To " Him, and none but Him, will I proftrate my Face, " without acknowledging, that He has any Equal " or Competitor, or that any is worthy to stand in " Competition with Him.

No fooner had he spoken these Words, but he fell down prostrate upon the Ground, adoring and worshipping his great Creator; as having attained the true Knowledge of Him, by the Observations he had made

of the Motions of the Heavenly Planets.

At the same Instant, his unnatural Mother was infpir'd by the Lord with a Maternal Care, to know what was become of her Child; 'Tis true, he had never been out of her Thoughts, from the Time she had so inhumanely abandoned him to perish in that dismal Solitude; but now she was resolved to go and see if he was dead: And indeed, how could she expect the contrary? So she hasten'd towards the Mountain, and when the arrived at the Cave, the beheld the Youth almost at his full Growth, in so few Days after his first Appearance in the World, and endowed with such Knowledge and Qualifications, educated without the Assistance of a Tutor, that she had not the least Suspicion who he was; but feeing him, as I have faid, with his Face prostrate on the Earth, she accosted him in this Manner; Have you not seen, Young Man, said the, an Infant I left here in this Cave about Fifteen Days since, and of whom I have bad no Tidings, nor know I what's become of him? Abraham, upon this, difcovered himself, giving his Mother to understand; that he was the Son she inquired after, and with great Humility, kneeling down, craved her Bleffing: She, tho' scarcely believing what he faid, raised him up, and, with unexpreshble Joy, receiv'd him in her Arms, and after many tender and Motherly Kisses and Embraces, ask'd him: To whom it was he was making those Adorations, when she found him in that Posture of Humility? For, said she, Those Postures of Worship, belong only to Him whom we adore, and in whom we believe: nor ought they to be bestow'd upon any other. To which he answered; "Most honoured Mother, I have seen " and observed the Heavens and their Motions, the "Sun, the Moon, and the Stars; and by the Remarks " I have made thereon, I perceive, that they all, and every

every one of them, take their Natural Courfe, and then abscond and disappear, and that none of them all are fix'd and stable, nor is it in their Power to be so; so that it is my Opinion, and I affirm it to be true, That there is, of a certainty, One only Great and Powerful Lord, who rules over all these, and by whom their Motions are governed; Him alone it is I firmly believe to be perfectly Good and Holy; in only Him it is I conside, and Him I revere and adore: And I further aver, That all Worship or Adoration whatsoever, that is, or shall be made to any other Deity, is false, idolatrous, and erroneous, the which I positively renounce and deny.

His Mother, being highly incens'd at this, with the utmost Concern and Indignation let go her Arms, which held him strictly embraced; and pushing him from her, used all the Persuasions she was capable of uttering, to induce him to embrace that cursed and idolatrous Worship introduced by the Devil, which, infallibly, leads the deluded Observers thereof to the Flames of Hell. But to all her Arguments, her vertuous Son only reply'd; Do you not blush for Shame, to entertain and vindicate such vile Thoughts and Imaginations? Believe what I believe; and assim, for an incontestable Truth, what I assirm to be so, which is the only certain Way to Eternal Happiness and Salvation.

This superstitious and idolatrous Mother, hearing this her Son's resolute and determined Answer, lifted up her Hand, and struck him a great Blow on the Face, and after that, blind with Fury and Indignation, took up Stones and threw at him, still aiming at his beautiful and lovely Face; and so, in the greatest Rage and Passion imaginable, left him, and ran home with all possible Speed to call her Husband; all which she did with a most diabolical Intent.

When she found him, she accossed him in these Words; "Hear, O Ezar, with Attention, what I

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" have to fay to you, for I am going to divulge a " Secret of very great Importance: You must know, " that when I was delivered of my Child some Days ago, out of a Motherly Compatition and Tender-" ness, and not to see it Massacred before my Eyes, as fo many Thousands were, even in their Parents Arms, notwithstanding my weak Condition, I " carry'd it out into yonder Mountain; and, that " this Action of mine might be the better concealed, " I left it hidden in a certain Cave that is in the " faid Mountain; and to Day, returning thither, " expecting to have found it had been devoured by " fome ravenous Beaft, or dead with Hunger and " Thirst for want of looking after; I, to my great " Astonishment, found him alive and well, but pro-" ftrate with his Face to the Earth, paying his De-" votions and Adorations to some strange God, dif-" ferent from Him whom we Worship and Believe " in; and altho' I omitted nothing, but us'd all ima-" ginable Endeavours to persuade, and to bring him " over to conform himself to our Worship, and to " convince him of his Errors; yet, notwithstanding " all I could fay, he, most perversely, continued ob-" stinate, with astonishing Contumacy: And if he, who " was born, as it were, but Testerday, shews as so " little Deference and Respect, what will he do when " grown up to Years of Maturity? It appears to " me plain and evident, and is my firm Opinion, "That this must needs be Him, concerning whom " our Wise-men, South-sayers, and Magicians have " prophefy'd; Him it most surely is, upon whose " Account the cruel and bloody King Nimrod caused " the innocent Children to be destroy'd with such an " unheard-of Barbarity, thinking thereby to take " Vengeance for those terrifying Dreams and Visions " he had, and the which had disturbed his Repose " fo exceedingly."

Ezar, hearing those wonderful, and hardly credible Tidings, fell into so excessive a Passion, that

he could scarce contain himself; but, guided by his Fury, flew to the Cave where his virtuous Son had been left; where being arrived, and they had mutually made themselves known to each other. this Prodigy of Infants began to give him the same Admonitions, and to use the very same Arguments, in order to convert him to the Truth, as he had before used with his mis-believing Mother, making him the same Proposals. But this find and perverse Idolater, taking the felf same wie and preposterous Method as his faithless Spouse had already taken, and his Eyes glowing with Rage and Choler, he fell upon him, beating, bruifing, and wounding his beautiful Face with cruel and merciles Blows, throwing Stones at him in a most brutish and savage manner; and then, like a Fire-brand of Hell, or a fierce and rapacious Tyger, or an hungry Dragon, he hastened away to Nimrod, with loud Exclamations, and coming, in this furious Manner, before that Tyrant's Throne, he cast himself upon his Knees, and said:

Know, O most Powerful, and most Mighty Monarch! that, of a Certainty, it is my Son whom your Majesty searches for; for, no Doubt is to be made, but that he it is of whom the Southsayers have so often Prognosticated; I am just this Moment come from him, and have left him in a Cave not far from hence, where he is making his Devotions, and paying Adorations to another Deity besides your Majesty: His Name is Abraham: And it is a Matter of the utmost Consequence, that you should immediately send to have him seized, or killed; for I am certainly of the Opinion, that if he is suffered to live, he will extinguish, or, at least, eclipse your Glory, and intirely disturb your Repose.

When Nimrod heard this, he, without Hesitation, instantly dispatched away a great Band of his Warriors, with express Orders to bring him dead or alive.

The Mighty Lord of Hosts, upon this Occasion, shewed a most miraculous and wonderful Mystery; for between Abraham and those who were sent out to apprehend him, He erected Three high, strong, and unaffaultable Walls; the outermost whereof was cons-The Angel Gabriel descended at the pos'd of Fire. fame Time, encouraging Abraham, with many Exhortations, that he should fear nothing from his Enemies; telling him, That his present Companion was stronger, and more powerful than they. However, they began the Assault very furiously; but the Fire, which issued out from that outermost, or most advanc'd Wall, falling upon them, they were every one of all that Number aburnt, and so perish'd miserably: While the Bleffed Youth, protected by God, and the Holy Angels, remained joyful and unconcerned in that miraculous Fortress, without receiving the least Hurt or Detriment from those perilous Snares which were laid for him, and the imminent Dangers his Life was threatned with.

He underwent many otner Dangers and Persecutions, worthy to be recorded (as they are by several Writers) and all thro' the Means; and at the Instigation of his unbelieving Father, who was always his greatest and most inveterate Adversary; till at last in Process of Time, it was God's Pleasure to permit him to be delivered into the Hands of King Nimrod, who took him Prisoner; This the Lord permitted, that the Insidel People might be the better convinced of the great Mysteries He had deposited in the Breast of this most righteous and venerable Patriarch.

The chief Motive that induced the Tyrant, at that Time, to perfecute him so severely, was that memorable Action of his, so artfully contrived and transacted by this Renowned Servant of God, upon the Day of their Great Pascaa, or principal Festival, at the Time when all the Inhabitants of the City were assembled

together to worship Nimrod like a Deity: Upon this Occasion, that Prince would needs cause his Father Azar to go to him with his Command, that he should come to the Palace and make his Adorations to him, as the rest did. Abraham, for an Excuse, seigned himself to be indisposed; but as soon as his Father had left him, he repaired to the great and stately Temple, where all the Idols were kept, which, it feeins, Azar had caused to be made, and set up there, and among the rest was the Mighty Idol Terag. which was held by all as a God, and worshipped as · fuch, and esteemed much superiour to all the others! When he came thither, he, with a Battledx he had brought with him, began to lay about him on all Sides, cutting, hacking, and mangling those deformed and ugly Statues, spoiling and disfiguring their Faces, and hewing off their Limbs, till he had cut them, in a manner, all in pieces; At last he went to that which was feated in the midst of all the others, being that fame Terag, which that blind, idolatrous, and misguided King held in such high Esteem, and adored as his God. This Image was most gorgeously set off, and adorned with exceeding rich and precious Ornaments of Gold and Jewels; yet Abraham mangled all its Face, and put out both its Eyes, and when he had done, took the Weapon, fix'd it in the Idol's Hand, in such wise, that it remain'd resting upon his Right Shoulder. Soon after, when the accurred and execrable Nimrod. with a vast Multitude of Followers (returning from acting their abominable and detestable Impiety, of paying their Worship to that King, as I have said before) entered into the Temple, and beheld the strange Destruction of his Idols, all hewed to pieces, and his great and adored Teraq, among the rest, so miserably treated and disfigured, he set up a dismal and horrible Outcry, and, greatly incenfed, faid; Woe be to the Wretch who has committed this Indignity

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to my Gods! Grievous shall be the Torments I will

inflict upon him!

After the first Transports of Futy, they began to consider, and to make their Conjectures, who it could be that had done it; when, calling the mind the many Occasions Abraham had given, both in Publick and in Private, to suspect him to be the Author of this presumptuous Deed, they remembred how often he had spoke revilingly and disrespectfully of those Idols, saying; I'll certainly, one time or other, spoil the Countenances of those Wooden Gods; I'll freak em in pieces, and trample em upon the Ground under

my Feet!

This wicked Generation of People then, without more ado, laid their Accufation against him, and instantly departed in great Numbers to feek him out, and having found him, they dragged him away to the King; who wrathfully demanded of him. For what Reason he had committed so great a Wickedness? Abraham, no wife terrified, with a composed, serence, and unconcerned Countenance, made him this An-Iwer; "Do you feek for a farther Discovery, " and clearer Demonstration, when you have the " Criminal here before you? This is undoubtedly the " Malefactor whom you behold with the Weapon " upon his Shoulder: It must surely be him who " has wounded all the others, because they refused to obey his Commands; and these being many, have, " trusting in their Numbers, been wanting in their " Respect towards him, and have blinded him in both " his Eyes, and put him in the Condition you fee: " However he is come off victorious. If you defire a more ample Information, ask him, and he will " fatisfy your Curiofity; for tho' he has received fo " many dangerous Wounds, yet, nevertheless, his " Heart is undaunted and magnanimous."

The King replied; "Wretch as thou art! These can neither speak; nor move from their Seats; nor have they any Senses, or Faculties to do either

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Good or Evil. Why then, faid Abraham, blind, and deluded Wretches as you are, do you Worfhip and put your Trusts in such inanimate Statues, made of Wood and Clay? Tis You your selves are the Wretches, the miserable and misguided Servants and Companions of the Devil, void of Sense or Reason, and who will be condemned to the everlasting Flames of Hell! Worship Him who made you out of Nothing, and who nounshes and protects you, without any Deserts of yours.

Upon this, they were all in general so inraged and inflamed with Indignation and Resentment, that, with Infernal Fury, they cryed out in one Voice, Let the blasphemous Traytor Die! The common Enemy! The Disturber of our Peace! The Contemner of our Holy Belief and our Sacred Rites! Let him Die! Let him Die!

His severe Chastisement was unanimously concluded upon; but there were many different Opinions as to the Manner of it: Most were for making him suffer the cruellest Tortures could be invented; Some were for Hanging him up as a Magician, to be a publick Spectacle; and some for having him Stoned to Doth; others, more moderate, were for condemning him to perpetual Banishment; whilst others still proposed some different sorts of Punishment.

In the the midst of this Confusion of Voices and Opinions, the Devil, who always delights in Mischief and Wickedness, as being the Author thereof, presented himself amongst the Congregation, and, with Gladness in his Countenance, said; "What is "most convenient and requisite to be done in Regard to this Offender, is, in my Opinion, that he should be destroyed by Fire; and that, when he is burnt, his Ashes be cast into the Air; by which "Means, the King, and his whole Kingdom may enjoy Peace and Tranquillity."

This was the Counsel that blood-thirsty Dragon Satan gave them, and which was generally approved on, and immediately concluded to be best of all: The King then gave Orders, that a Quantity of Wood should be brought; and the People were so eager and diligent in obeying this Command, that they amassed together such a prodigious Heap, that a Pile was raised no wise inferior to a Mountain; which, as we find in the Hebrew Text, was full Nine Months before it was compleated; all which Time Abraham remained in a Dungeon loaded with Fetters.

When at last all was ready, and the Fire kindled, the Quantity of the Fuel was so prodigiously great, and the Fire so surious and intense, that the very Clouds were melted by the Flames thereof, which reached almost to the Skies; and the Heat was so excessive, that none dared to approach within a Mile of its vast Circumference.

They were now at a Loss how they should manage it to get Abraham conveyed into that extraordinary and unaccountable Bonsire; and as they were thus at a Stand, not knowing how to bring it about, He, who for his Wickedne's was cast down from Heaven, appeared in the Likeness of an Holy Man, and shewed them a Machine he had prepared for that purpose, to cast him into it at that Distance; a Thing to subtly contrived, that it could never have reached the Capacity of any but that of this Insernal Ingenier, so diabolical was the Invention.

(a) Into this Hellish Engine Abraham is put, stark naked, with his Hands and Feet fast tied, and, like

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The Persian Magi, or Worshippers of Fire, affirm, That Nimrod was of the Religion of Zorożstes, and consequently of the same
they full profes in Hindshan: Now the Massactans, who borrow
Fables from all Sects, and adapt them where they think proper,
agree with them in this, and that Andelchen, who, they say, was
Chief Priest of the Fire, had by that Idolatrous Prince's Comment of the Patriarch's persevering to affice the Truth thereof, he conselled N mrad to cause him to be cast into a fiery Furnace.

an Arrow, shot into the midst of that burning Pile. He was instantly surrounded by those surious Flames; But, calling upon God, and imploring Succour from Him who is the strue and only Succourer in Time of Necessity, the Angel Gabriel, with a hasty and precipitate Flight, descended to his Assistance, and battled with the Flames in his Desence, to preserve him on so preseng an Occasion, till he was all on a Sweat.

This Heavenly Remedy being so seasonably applied, the Flames received him with so much Temperance, that not only they neither scorched, nor offended him in the least, but he sat therein with the greatest Ease and Pleasure imaginable; and to Regale him, the Trees of the Coelestial Paradise bent down their fructiferous Branches, loaden with tragrant and delicious Fruits, and afforded to the Holy Abraham a most exquisite and nourishing Repast. And in this Manner that just Person remained in the middle of the raging Furnace unburt, accompanied with the Angel of God, the Elessed Gabriel, with whom he passed the Time in discoursing of Heaven, and of its Joys and Glory.

On the Third Day after, at the Time when this ificial Hell was raging and burning in its greatest Fury, and the King was making a mighty Festival and Rejoycing, that he had, as he thought, obtained his Desire, and accomplished his Revenge, the Fancy

nace, to make Trial of the Divinity of the Fire: This, they all unanimously acknowledge, was put in Execution, and that Abraham, being protected by the Angel Gabriel, came gloriously off from this fiery Trial. But the Original Source of this Fistion, is, what the Scripture says concerning Abraham's coming from Ur of the Chaldears, which many of the Rabbins, and all the Mahometan Expositors, will have it, that Ur, in that Place, signifies Fire, and is not the Name of a City, as our Translators expound it. — Whatever the Word may be in the other Oriental Tongues, I shall not meddle with; but Fire in Arabick, is Nar, or rather Nabar. Something to this Purport the Curious may find in D'Herbelot under the Names Andeschan, Zerdasch, &c.

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took the Tyrant to go forth out of his Palace, as it were, to triumph over his Enemy, whom he imagined was long fince reduced to Ashes; ',but as he came nearer the Fire, he was unexpressibly aftonished to behold Abraham fitting alive and unhurt, and very much at his Ease, in the midst of the Flames with which he was furrounded, and not shewing the least Token of Fear or Concern.

Great was his Amazement at this Sight; and being out of his Senses, he vomited our, like a Dog, this blasphemous and impious Exclamation, That he was refolved to wage War with Heaven, and to conquer it, because God had protected Abraham. his Enemy. This he had the Presumption to attempt, (a) but succeeded so well, that a little infignificant

⁽a) This Nimrod, whom the Arabs call Nameroud, and sometimes Nemrood, they fay, derives his Name from Mared, which fignifies, & Rebel, a Name suitable enough for his Rebellion against God in building the Tower of Babel. The Persians hold him to be the same as their Zbibak, and that his Name came from the Persian Word Nemurd, Immortal, because of his long Reign; which Name was likewife given to Caicous, an ancient Perfian King of the first Race, who reign'd One Hundred and Fifty Years, as all their Writers agrees Mirkond in his Taarich likewife mentions, that this Caicous was charg'de with attempting to climb up to Heaven, which fuits with the Defign of the Tower of Babel; tho' he seems to contradict it, by adding, That it is hardly probable, that so wise a Prince as Caicous, should be guilty of such a Madneis. The Author of the Leb Taarich says, That Nimrod was the Son of Canaan, and Grandson of Ham, the Son or Noah, and that he was Brother to Cous, surnamed Fil Dendan, that is, Elephant's Tooth. This Cous may perhaps be Chus the Son of Canaan, from whom the Ethiopians descend. The same Author, who relates the foregoing Story of Abraham's Birth, dyc. fays, That when Numod had cast him into the fiery Furnace, and faw that he came to no Hurt, he built the Tower of Babel to go up to Heaven, that he might see Abraham's God; This Tower being twice overthrown, he lavs, Nimrod cais'd himself to be carried up by four monstrous Birds, mention'd in the Old Eastern Romances, call'd Kerles, (and by others Rog) and having been a long time flying about to no purpole, he fell down on a Mountain with such a Shock, that he made it tremble. Nimred, nothing dif-COULTSECT

Gnat caused him to die a miserable Death; and, such was his Distemper, and so exquisite the Tortures that little Creature gave him, that to afford him some fort of Asswagement and Respite to his intolerable Pain, he was forced to employ his Servants to be continually striking upon his Head with Mallets, without one Moment's Intermission. In this Manner this Servant of Satan expired in Torments, after he

had lived on the Earth Six Hundred Years.

After Abraham had been fo miraculously preserved From that Tyrant's Hands, he returned home to his Puther, who still perfished in his Idolatry, and deporting himself very dutifully towards him, would often, with great Humility, represent to him his Errors, faying, "O my Father! Why are you so blind, and " unadvised, as to confide in, and worship Idols, "which neither hear nor see? They do you infinite " Harm, but can do you no manner of Good! O " Father! Why will you be a Servant to the Accur-I fed and Rebellious Satan. Think, that if you go on " in your Blindness, you are apparently in a State " of Perdition. Be not your own Enemy and De-" ftroyer! O my dear Parent! I have received the

couraged by these Disappointments, would still cause his Subjects to worship him as a God, and persecuted all those who refus'd it; for which God depriv'd him of the greatest Part of them by the Confusion of Tongues, and punish'd his Adherents, destroying them with Gnats. The Author of the Lebal tells us, That one of those Gnats getting up Nimrod's Nostrils, made way to the Membranes of his Brain, where, growing bigger and bigger, it caus'd him such terrible Pain, that he was forc'd to have his Head continually beaten with a Mailet to take some Rest, and that he underwent this Torrure for Four Hundred Years; God, by the least of his Creatures, punishing him who insolently and presumptuously endeavoured to be Lord of All. Ebn Barrick fays, That Nimrod was of the Religion of the Magi, and the first who set up the Worthipping of Fire. Some Historians call the ancientest Babylonian Kings by the Name of Nemared, or the Nimrodians; for, in Arabick, Nemared is the Plural of Nemrous, and fignifies, in that Language, Rebels and Tyrants.

Gift of the Knowledge of Truth from Heaven, a Bleffing you have not yet been so happy as to enjoy, for your Comfort and Gonsolation: But " if you'll follow me, I'll guide you to the Path of " Purity and Salvation. I will interceed with my Lord for a Remission of your Sins and Errors: Confider these Words in your Heart, dear Father; " or else, be assured, that the Torments of the Danned " will be your Portion!" But, notwithstanding, Azar continued in his Obstinacy; the Eyes of his Reason were Blind, and both his Ears were lock'd up with Iron; so that he remained a perverse Idoleter M his Life, and died without any Merit, or Knowledge of God, and his Soul went to inherit eternal Tor-

ment for the Recompence of his Unbelief.

When Azar was dead, the vertuous Airaham began to think of, and prepare for his Marriage with Sarah. a Kinswoman of his, a very beautiful, and most deserving Damsel, whose Parents were likewise Idolaters When the Parents of this worthy Virgin perceived that their Daughter followed the Precepts of Abraham (a) their Nephew, and that besides she bore him a most ardent Affection, from which, by no Perfuations, they were able to break her, they ftrip her of all her rich Ornaments and Jewels, and with only a very ordinary, coarfe Woollen Garment to cover her Nakedness, they turned her out of Doors; and Abraham was likewise forced to flee in the same wretched Condition; fo that those two Lovers, destitute of all Help, were obliged to betake themselves to the Defart; Where, as they were alone, and in

the

⁽a) According to Abn Batrick (that is, The Son of the Patriarch, who was an Orthodox Bithop of Alexandria, and the Author of feveral Books in the Arabick Tongue) Sarah was the Daughter of Trareh and Teb niah, who was his Second Wife, the Name of his first being Found, who was Abraham's Mother. Abraham's Wife Sarah was Daughter to Nakhor, and Grandchild to Therah, and consequently Niece to Abraham, and not his Cousin. D'Herbelos in Barrich.

the Condition I have describ'd, their Matrimonial Ceremonies could not possibly be performed. there being neither (a) Alwaali, Witnesies, nor any of the Things requisite; nor had Abraham any thing to give the Bride for her Azedeque, or Sidaak.

But that this Marriage, which was to be of such Importance, and so very beneficial to the whole World, might meet with no Hindrance, but might be shappily effected, the Angel Gabriel descended from Heaven, and brought with him Three of his Companions, who were Mikael, Ifrafil, and (b) Reduan, the Porter of Heaven Gate.

When those Blessed Angels approached, Gabriel faid, "O Abraham! The Lord of Truth commanded " me to tell you, That it is His Pleasure, that by " Promise you assure unto your Spouse her Azedaque, " and what soever is her Right, and properly belongs to her; for the Performance of which He Himself " will be Security; And that nothing may obstruct "the Consummation of your Marriage, we are fent to supply the Places of Alwadi, and Witnesses, and will see every thing that is necessary performed, so that nothing shall be wanting." In this manner Abraham was Married, to

⁽a) Alwaali is the Bride's Father, or any other Relation or Friend, who officiates as fuch, by giving her in Marriage. A Woman, if her Matrimonial Agreement is not Sign'd by, at leaft, two Witnesses, it is invalid; nor can she, upon parting from her Husband, demand her Azedaque, or rather Sidaac; i. e. The Sum of Money, or whatever elfe had been agreed upon, and specify'd in the written Contract, and is, generally, to be paid half at their coming together, and the other half at parting. This is the Way of Marrying amongst the Mahomerans throughout Europe, Asia and Africa.

⁽b) Reduan, Redcouan, Rethuan, or Rezwan, for they pronounce it all those ways, is a proper Name, and fignifies in Arabick, The Good will God bears his Creatures.

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his great Joy and Content, and leaving Chaldea,
(a) went to dwell in the Land of Canaan.

(a) Chaldes is by the Mahometans called Prac, and Canaan is Kenaan. The Patriarch Joseph is by the Eastern Authors called Camar Kenaani, or, The Moon of Canaan, for his great Beauty: But of him in a properer Place.



CHAP.



CHAP. V.

raham commanded to go into Arabia, to lay the randation of the Temple at Mecca. He departs with Sarah his Wife. They are carry'd before the King of Agypt. Are in great Danger, but are miraculously delivered, and highly cares'd by that King. Hagar, the King's Daughter, resolving to accompany them, petitions her Father, who consents. They arrive in Arabia. Abraham marries Hagar, and Ishmael is born. At Sarah's Request, Hagar and her Son are carried to the Desart. Their Misery there. Relieved by the Angel Gabriel. The Temple built, &c.

BRAHAM, the Servant of God, being now fettled in the Land of Canaan, led a pleafant and comfortable Life in that fruitful and delicious Province, in Company with his dearly beloved Wife Sarah, in

the full Injoyment of all the Bleffings and Mercies, the Almighty had io bountifully and graciously bestowed upon them; but, as yet, they had no Child.

One Night, the Faithful Angel of the Lord, Gabriel, came down and appeared to Abraham, and faid unto him, "Abraham, It is thy Lord's Pleasure, and by "me He commands thee, That thou leave this Country, and with none but Sarah thy Wife, thou, with

" out Delay, depart from hence, bending thy Steps "full South, towards Arabia, and there to repair to a certain Place, the which his Divine Majesty has " chose to fix therein the Throne and the Scepter "He has, long fince, defign'd for His Elected Ma-" hommad, and after him, to his great and noble " Posterity, and worthy Successors. Thou there art to lay the Foundation for the building a most glo-" rious and magnificent Temple, the which for (4) " Excellency, Sanctity, and the Vertues to be prac-" tised therein, shall be abundantly superior to any "Temple in the whole Universe. In it, shall be ce " lebrated, in After-Ages, the most Holy Rives Plat are possible to be performed by Mortals in this "World, in Imitation of those who inhabit the other "World of Everlasting Life. The Name of this " fanctified Place, is Mecca, and it is the Spot of "Ground chosen by God himself, to be the Metro-" polis, and Capital, for the Founding and Propa-" gating His most Holy and most Divine Law.

When the Blessed Angel had delivered this Message, he suddenly departed, without staying for any Reply: Abraham then, being exceedingly joyful at these happy Tidings, awakened his Wife Sarah, and communicated to her, all the Angel had told him; How that the Lord had been so graciously Merciful to him; as to vouchsafe, that a Work so Pious, and so full of

Sanctity, should be begun by his Hands.

⁽a) The Word here is Alfadila: It should rather be El Fadhilab, the Plural of which is Fadhiil, and with the Article The prefix'd to it, is El Fadhail. It signifies Vertue and Excellency, as I have hinted elsewhere. The Mufulmans assign Five principal Vertues, in which the Spiritual Life consists; which are, I. Considence in the Divine Providence: 2. Conformity to the Will of God: 3. Self-Denial: 4. Prayer: 5. Contemplation. These they call El Fadhail. There is a Book called, Fadhail, Missir or Mess, the Excellencies of Egypt.

Sarah, at this good News, was no less rejoyced than her Husband; and that very Day, with all imaginable Diligence and Expedition, they got all Things in a Readiness for their Journey; and taking their Leaves of all their Family, they set out, travelling with the utmost Speed, and never making any Stay, but when it could not possibly be avoided.

As they were proceeding on their Journey, they were, of Necessity, obliged to pass through the Territories of King Agar, who, at (a) that Time, reign'd in Ægypt; and as they were near a certain Mountain, they were attacked and seized by some Spies, who were upon Duty, performing the Commands of that King, and were by them carried to his Palace.

Abraham, as they were going along, guarded and conducted by those Soldiers, advised his Spouse, that, in Case she was examined, and had it put home to her to declare who he was, and what Relation she was to him, that she should not own her self to be his Wise, but should say, She was his Sister: But Sarah, either not hearing what he said, or not rightly understanding him, because he was forced to deliver his Mind to her partly in Signs, and partly in Whispers, when she was introduced into the Libidinous King's Presence, who was wonderfully smitten with her exceeding Beauty (her Eyes seeming to obscure the Light of the Sun) she made a quite contrary Answer to what her Husband had injoyned her to say.

The King thinking fit to examine them separately, had, beforehand, ordered Abraham to be brought in first; The first Word Agar said to him, was, Whither art thou going with that Beautiful Damsel? Is she your Wife, that you go so lovingly together? Let me know

that, and likewise, whither you are bound?

⁽a) The Author of the Tarick Montheckheh, who has this same Story, with some Variations, says, this King's Name was Senan ben Uluan.

Abraham, being interrogated after such a Manner. reply'd; "The Woman, my Lord, you inquire about, " is my Sifter; I am conducting her into Arabia, the nearest Part of it from hence: The Occasion of our Journey thither, is, some Affairs of Moment, which concern us both very particularly, I intreat you, my Lord, to suffer us to proceed on in our Way, " without detaining us any longer; for our Bufiness is of that Consequence, that it requires our utmost " Haste, and we have still many Days to travel.

After this, Abraham was ordered to withdraw; so he was taken away, and Sarab was brought in by the. Command of Agar, who was desirous to knew, if all that Abraham had told him was Truth, or whether

he had been guilty of any Prevarication.

She, being ignorant of what had pass'd, when the same Questions were put to her, as had been before to her Husband, innocently answered, That she was

his dearly beloved Wife.

The King, highly incenfed at this Double-Dealing, and being, besides, desirous and impatient to gratify his luftful Inclinations (for the uncommon Charms of the amiable Sarah, had extremely raised his Appetite) he sent for Abraham, and, in a great Rage, asked him; How he had dared to have the Presumption. tell him fuch Falsehoods to his Face? Abraham replied. " My Lord, I have told you no Falsehood, God forbid "I ever should be guilty of that Sin. If I said this "Woman is my Sister, it is Truth, for she is my

"Coufin-Germain by Blood, which, in our (a) Law, is allowable to be termed a Sister.

⁽a) The Moors and Arabs more frequently call those who are so nearly related to them as Coulin-Germain, Khoya and Hobbie, that is, Erother and Sister, than they call them Ben, and Ben't Amme, which fignifies Cousin of either Sex; yet, notwithstanding, they always chuse to intermarry in that Degree of Consanguinity, much rather than with Strangers, except some Inconveniency or Dislike put an Obstacle.

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This reasonable Answer had no Manner of Influence upon the King; but he caus'd Abraham, for his malicious prevaricating Dealing (as he called it) to be hurry'd to Prison, and ordered Sarah to be conducted into his rich and magnificent Bed-Chamber, in order to satisfy his amorous Destres; for his lustful Heart was strangely captivated with her Beauty. So this charming, lovely Creature (whose Face was brighter than the Day, and out-shone the Moon) was carry'd away, and laid upon a fine Couch, in the private

Appartment of that-libidinous Prince.

In the mean while, 'tis worthy our Consideration, to mat Tortures the good Abraham must feel, to see in dear Spouse, who was dearer to him than his own'self, led away from him, to the Intent he might well imagine. The Pangs of Jealousy he selt were so violent, and cast him into such an Agony, that he had almost render'd up his Soul with innumerable Sighs and convulsive Sobs. Under this Affliction, addressing himself to his Creator in an humble Posture, he utter'd these Words; "O King of the Heavens!" Look down upon the Sufferings of my tortur'd "Soul! This Tyrant's infernal Fury is more grievous to me than the Bitterness of the most cruel Death! It is Thou, O Lord, who removest the Agonies and Anxieties from those Hearts which are overwhelmed with Sorrow!

Whilst Abrabam underwent this severe Tryal, the Lascivious King hasten'd to the Appartment where he had caused Sarah to be convey'd, and where she had been all the while weeping and lamenting, and with her Soul full of Anguish, imploring God's Assistance to deliver her from the surious Transports of Agar's Lust. The Lord heard these her Petitions; for the King no somer approach'd, and had laid hold of her to take her in his Arms, but his Limbs and whole Body were suddenly seized with a strange Numbness and Insensibility, and he became intirely Cold, Unactive, and, in a Word, wholly Impotent.

Upon

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Upon this he began to be sensible of his Error. and fent immediately to fetch Abraham out of the Dungeon he had put him in, and where the Holy Patriarch had endur'd fuch Agonies: Being brought before him, he, with great Humility, Refignation and Contrition, intreated him to forgive the Injury he had offer'd him, and to implore his Lord to grant him his Life, and the Recovery of his Health. This the Good and Pious Abraham willingly complied with; and through his Means, and at his Intercession, the King was perfectly restored to his pristine. State of Health and Strength, and the vertuous Sarah remain'd with. out Blemish, free, pure, and unpolluted, and the Wing very thankful, and full of Acknowledgement for his great and miraculous Deliverance; offering, intreating, nay, commanding them, that they should use his Palace and his whole Dominions, as their own, into what soever Part of them they should pass in their Journey; strictly enjoyning them, to make no manner of Difference between what he was possessed of. and what belong'd to themselves. They kis'd his Hands for the Favours he fo generously offer'd them, but legg'd he would give them Leave to proceed on their Journey without further Detention, seeing their Affairs required the greatest Expedition.

The few Days they continued with King Agary they were ferv'd and entertain'd with all imaginable Magnificence, Gallantry and Deference, passing their Time in Mirth and Rejoycing. This King had an only Daughter, whose Name was (a) Hechera [rather Hegira or Hegiar] a most beautiful, and accom-

plish'd

⁽a) Hagar. Her Name amongst the Arabs is Hagar or rather Hegiar, with the soft Aspiration He; whereas the Ha is the harsh One. Tis not this Author alone, but all Mahometans in general, pretend, That, far from being Abraham's Concubine, or a Bond-Woman, the was his lawful Wife, and of Royal Descent; and so, by Consequence, her Son share, both by his Elder-ship, and by the Nobility of his Mother.

plish'd Young Lady, in the first Bloom of her Youth, and presumptive Heiress to his Crown, and all his Dominions. This Princess, enamour'd and charm'd with the endearing Conversation of Sarah, and being besides touch'd with the great Zeal and Piety she obferv'd in Abraham, went to the King her Father, and falling down upon her Knees before him, with a most dutiful Humility and Resignation, said to him; "My Lord and Father! I intreat your Ma-" jesty, that one Favour your Loving and Beloved Daughter is come to petition you for, may be granted her, and not be denied: It is, That you be pleased to give me your Permission, that " I may go into Arabia the Happy, in Company of " the amiable Sarab, and the righteous Abraham: " If I go in the Keeping and under the Protection of " those Just Persons who follow the Path of God, " it is impossible I should err, or do amis. For it

Mother, was much superior to his Brother Isaac: For which Confideration, he had the whole Peninsula of Arabia for his Inheritance, which is vaftly Larger and Richer than Palestine, or the Land of Capatan, which was the Inheritance of the Younger Son of Abraham. Masar, they fay, died at Micca, and was buried within the outward Inclosure of the Caabak, or Square Chapel, which Inclosure, or Wall, the Arabs call Huhim .- Though I ought to have mention'd the Place of her Birth, before that of her Burial, yet most of their Men of Letters assirm, That she was born at the City of Farma in Agypt, where the Kings of that Country kept their Court in Abraham's Days, it being at that Time, the Capital: And Abou Mawas, in his Account of a Journey he took out of Syria into Agyr, says, That he pass'd through the Cities of Gaza of Hashem, or the Hashemites, which is Gaza in Syria, and Farma of Hegiar, or Hagar. Another Arabian Author, named Ben Khalecan, fays the fame, and adds. That this Mother of the Arabs is own'd by all the Tribes thereabouts, to have been born in that Capital, or in some Village near it. This City has, in Process of Time, been so intirely destroy'd, that nothing now remains of it, but a small Hill raised out of its Ruins, on the Left Hand, as the Caravans cross over the Sands of C fir, in their Way from Grand Carro into Syria. Their Histories say, That this City Farma, was destroyed by Baldwin, the Brother of Godfrey of Boutton, King of Ferufalem. - This Baldwin they call Barduil.

" is my firm Resolution to desist from all Thoughts of inheriting the Empire, From this Hour I renounce " all Claim or Right to it, with all its Pomp and " Majesty; it being my Intent to seek the Heavenly "Crown, the Throne whereof is Everlasting and Eternal: And as this my Request is equitable, just " and fincere, and my Petition is well grounded, I " beseech you to be no Hindrance to me therein; " but I rather confide in your Bounty, that you will " be affifling to me in what I fo ingenuously defire, " and earnestly request.

" O unheard of Request! O pure and holy Indi-" nation! O devinely-inspir'd Ereast! Sincere and "Praise-worthy Determination! Such a laudable Re-" folution or Intent as this, has never yet been feen " or heard of by any Mortal in this World, fo fin-" ful and full of Vanity! how piously soever they " might otherwise, have been inclin'd. Those who " have prevail'd upon themselves to relinquish and " abandon their Worldly Pleasures, to betake them-" selves to a solitary, recluse and retired Life, and " to pass the remaining Part of their Days in Auste-" rities and Devotion, have been look'd upon as " Saints, and their so doing, has been thought exceed-" ing meritorious; but that has feldom or never hap-" pen'd, but to those whose advanc'd Years began to call them on apace to leave the World and its Vanities, for good and all, and had left them unfit " for the debauch'd and irregular Courses, and the " lewd Company they were wont to keep in their " unbridled and irreligious Youth: Then indeed, " call'd upon by the Stings of their Consciences for " their past Transgressions, and disturbed at their hav-" ing led fuch dissolute Lives, they have determin'd " to put a Stop to such Enormities, by retiring to " fome folitary Hermitage. Those others, who, at the Expence of their Blood, and Hazard of their " Lives, have magnanimously deliver'd their Countries

" tries from Ruin and Destruction, have, in reality, " been very worthy of Commendation; yet, I dare affirm, They had scarce ventur'd themselves so far. " had they not seen Death so near them, and already " enter'd within their very Towns; fo that they were " forcibly compell'd, either to die, or gloriously to " free themselves: This it was that set them on, and " inspir'd them with Courage and Intrepidity; with " the View, rather, or fignalizing themselves, and " making their Names Famous to Futurity, than of " obtaining Eternal Life. That ever great and memo-" rable Matron Judith, when she beheld her native City conquer'd, and deliver'd up into the Power " of the Assyrians, and herself, as well as the rest, " liable to the Indignities and Outrages of an infolent " and imperious Conqueror resolutely went out " into the Midst of the Enemies Camp, and there " depriv'd the Great Captain Holophernes of his " Life, whereby she gloriously obtained her own Li-" berty, together with an unblemish'd Character, and by the same noble and heroick Action, freed " her dear Country. But, notwithstanding this most " generous Deed of hers deferves a never-dying Glory, " and the highest Commendations, yet there was a for-"Lible Obligation of doing it. But the Heroine "I now treat of, who was at the Fountain-Head of " Happiness, beautiful to Excess, in her tenderest " Bloom, and, more than all that, Heiress to a mighty " Empire, abounding in Wealth, and powerful in " Vassals; Allurements, which are wont to attract the " Minds even of the most Bigotted; For Her to be so " marvellously inspir'd with Divine Love, as to deter-" mine, for the like thereof, to abandon her Father, " and to religquish her Country, Birth-right, Wealth " and Inheritance, her Pomp, Ornaments and De-" lights, to follow the pious Zeal of a Couple of "poor Wanderers, is an Action without Example or Precedent. — Well, O most illustrious and " matchless Princes! Well dost thou merit the Name

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(a) thou art called by, fince, O Zealous Princes!

"Thou hast been thought worthy to be the elected"

Source and Fountain, through which the glorious

and refulgent Light was to be conveyed.

Now when Agar had heard, and thoroughly confidered, his Daughter's just and reasonable Request, he thought fo laudable a Proposal and Resolution highly deferved a favourable Answer; so that, without Hefitation, he not only willingly gave his Confent to all fhe ask'd, but that very Day renounc'd his Idolatry and False Belief, and embrac'd Islamism, the true Faith that leads to Salvation; and after baving bestow'd many rich and noble Presents upon the all Three, he suffered them to depart in pursuit of their intended Journey, which they did without Loss of Time: And, in a few Days, they arrived within Sight of the Confines of Arabia, where they, with great Devotion and Humility, returned infinite and joyful Thanksgivings to God their Creator for that Mercy. But when the Lord was pleased to conduct them to that Holy Station, which was appointed for their Journey's-End, they there fet down their Baggage to take some Repose, in Expectation of fresh Orders from the Almighty concerning what was next to done, and in what Method they were to proceed in the important Affair which was to be put in Execution.

Abraham with Sarah his Wife made their Ahode in Arabia many Years, having the Princess Hagar continually in their Company, where they led their Lives very comfortably, and with an exemplary Sanctity and Piety: But when Sarah beheld thereful to advance apace in Years, and seeing she had bore her Husband no Children in all the Time they had been together,

⁽a) High is by some called, Omm el Arab, or, The Mother of the Arab; but many hold their Original to be of an ancienter Date.

she began to despair of ever having any, and was very urgent in her Intreaties to Abraham, that he would take the Princess Hagar to Wife, (who had accompanyed them out of Ægypt) that the Lord might be pleased to vouchsafe him a lawful Succeffor through her Means; which Bleffing there was little or no Probability he could ever expect

to enjoy from herself.

This Proposal of Sarah's was received by her Husband with a great deal of Lukewarmness and Indifference, and he remain'd, for some Time, irresolate and undetermin'd what he should do in this Call of whether he should embrace or reject the Counter his Wife batt given him: But while he was thus wavering in his Mind, the Angel Gabriel descended from Heaven, and brought him express Commands, That he should, without Delay, consummate what Sarah had proposed to him; That the Lord had decreed it should be so; That He had promifed to pour down His Benediction upon them; and that they should partake of His Grace in Abundance.

Abraham obey'd God's Command, and that faine Day the Marriage was celebrated, according to the Directions of the Angel; and, in a little Time after, the Bride perceived herself to be with Child, and the Hereditary Light, which shined on Abrabam's Forehead (and, by God's Promise, to be center'd in Mohammed) passed away from him to the beautiful Princess; fo that her Countenance became as bright as the (a) Moon when at the Fully and

in its greatest Glory.

⁽a) This may lound to some Ears, an odd Sort of a Comparison; but I can affure them, that no Compliment can be pass'd upon a Mahometan Lady, that will be more pleasing to her, than to call her, Widg el Camar, or Mon's Face; especially if the Gallant who makes it her, adds, When 'in Fourteen Days old.

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At Nine Months End she was deliver'd of a Son, as beautiful as the Morning-Star, and the Name they gave him was (a) Ishmael. He was born with that resplendent and royal Banner of Light upon his Forehead, which he inherited from our first Father, and was ordain'd to descend gradually, 'till it finally fixed itself upon Mohammed.

(a) The Mahometars in general, tell the Story of this Ishmael the Son of Abrabam by Hagar, as our Scriptures do that of Haac the Son of Sarab; only add, That the Place where he was to have been facrificed, was the very same where Abraham and Ishmes afterwards built the Caabah, the Square Chapel, which is wethin the Temple at Mecca, and which has fince assumed the Holy Title of Beit Alth, God's House, and the City itself is called Mecca el Moadhemah, i. c. Magnificent. My Author, as may be feen in some of the following Pages, says, the Sacrifice was performed upon the Top of a Mountain, whereas the City of Mecca, and, consequently, the Temple, is situated in a Plain between Mountains; It has Two, at three Miles distance on the North. the Name of the one is Abon Can, and the other Gerabin, in which is Eve's Caye, where Mahomet used to retire, and pass his Time in Contemplation, before he publishly set up for a Prophet: This Cave is held in high Veneration by all his Followers. Besides those Two Mountains on the North, there is another on the South called Thout, where the In:postor hid himself when he fled from Me ca to Fathrib or Medina; of which more in other Places. - This Ishmael is looked on by the Arabs, to have been the first Father and Founder of their Nation and Language, though, in Reality, their first Original is from Cathian, or Josan. the Son of Heber. They say, he lived One hundred Thirty Seven Years, and that he and his younger Brother Maac, spread Mamism, or the True Religion, throughout Arabia, and the Land of Canaan. The Affinity or Resemblance between the Words Islamism and Ismselism (though in their Language they have no Words with that Termination, which to them would found intirely barbarous) is supposed by many, to have been the Reason, that several of the Makometan Doctors have confounded them, and maintain, That the Religion Mahomet taught his Followers, is the faine which librarel preach'd to the Arabs. - The Ibmacines or Race of Ihmael, whom fome Authors will not allow to be pure Arabs, but mixt, had, at the Beginning, much Contention with the Giorhamides, ancionter Inhabitants of Acabia than themselves, about the Temple at Mesca; but at last, these two Races, uniting by Atliances, bacame for the future but one Nation.

Abraham

Abraham was transported with Joy at this so fignal a Bleffing, infomuch that he pass'd whole Days and Nights in Thanksgiving, and in praifing the Name of the Lord of Heaven. But, as Human Minds are fo corrupted, fo full of Envy and Malice ever fince that fatal Moment in which the Accursed Angel fell from his glorious Station in Paradife. and this unhappy Seed of Discord has fo univerfally spread itself through all the World, that no Part thereof is free from that permicious Legacy; it came to have so great an Influence upon the Hearts of Hagar and Sarah, as to disturb and bruak off that Union and Amity, which had hi-thereo, for so many Years, been cultivated between them; For they now began to hate one another as much as they had lov'd before: There was now nothing but Quarrels, Disputes, Differences, and Discontent between them; so great an Effect had the Contagion of Discord to destroy and dissipate that pristine Content and Unanimity they once enjoy'd. I am not able to determine whether or no it proceeded from Sarah's being jealous at the exceeding great Toy and Satisfaction the Prince's had conceived at her being blest with so inestimable a lewel as fuch a Son as Ishmael; or whether that the Princess herself was not somewhat elevated with the Thoughts of her being the Mother of that Son, and so endeavour'd at a Superiority over Sarah upon that Account; as likewise seeing that Abraham had so great a Value for her, and treated her with such extreme Fondness and Tenderress. probably feems to be from one or both of these Causes, that the Hatred and Enmity between the Posterity of he two Sons of Abraham had its Original Source, which they fuck'd in with their first Milk, and which continues even to this Day, as is obvious to be feen: The like happen'd to Rachel, with her own Sister Leab; for the Malice of her Sons against those of Rachel, proceeded from the Envy and Jealoufy between their Mothers.

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The good Patriarch, observing all these Disquiets, resolved, to avoid those Confusions, and to make his Life easy, that they should be separated; and to that Purpose he took the Princess and her Son, and conveyed them out of the Wây into an uninhabited Mountain; where, leaving with them what Provisions he had brought with him, he took his Leave of them, and return'd to his House; but very melan-

choly, and exceedingly troubled in Mind.

In the mean while, Hagar and her beloved Child, being left in that folitary Mountain, were brought to such Extremity for want of Food, that they were forc'd to eat the wild Plants and Roots of the Earth, because, for several Days, the Holy Patriarch, had neglected to carry them any Provision: For it is a common Thing, too easily to forget those who are in Necessary, even by the best and most vigilant Persons! They were, at last, so oppressed with Hunger and Thirst, and brought to so longer go nor stand, nor had his Mother scarce any Life left in her.

The disconsolate Princess, overwhelm'd with Grief and Affliction, and no longer able to bear to shocking an Object, left the Child, in that miserable and languishing Condition, behind a Rock, and went up to the Top of the Mountain, and there prostrated herself before the Lord, glorifying his Holy Name, who had been pleased she should undergo all

that Extremity of Sorrow.

When she had continued there in earnest Devotion, 'till 'she thought she might reasonably conjecture that her dear and destitive Child had render'd up its Soul to the Creator, she re un'd to the Place where she had left him, in order to be satisfied; Where, instead of finding him pined away and dead, as she apprehended, she beheld him sitting, with a brisk and lively Countenance, at the

Brink

Brink of a delicious Spring, with great Abundance of refreshing and choice Viands placed all round

about him.

This Mountain is the same which is called (a) Zimzim; and that ever-samous Well, which is constantly visited, and held in such high Veneration by all the Haggis, or Pilgrims, is called by the Name of Zimzim.

Do

(a) This Zimzim, or Zemzem, is the Name of a famous Well near Mecca, mightily reforted to by the Mibometan Pilgrims, and by all that Sect in general, held in great Esteem. Khon-demir great the following Account of it. The Giorhamides, an ancient Tribe of Arabi, mnabiting Arabia Falix, were the first that met Higar or Hegiar wandering in the Defart, and they, by the Flight of Birds, discover'd where that wonderful Spring was, and therefore they pretended, that both the Well and the Country round about it, of Right, belonged to them: But Abraham coming to visit Ishmael, and having built the Chapel or Temple called Cashab, or the Square Hause, he gave that and all the Territory about it, which was afterwards named of Mecca, to his Son Ishmael. The eldeft Son of Ishmael, whose Name was Thabeib, made good his Possession of those Places; but leaving his Children, under Age, Midhahd ben Amrou, their Grandiather by the Mother's fide, took Charge of their Education, and at the same Time, made himself Master of the Caabah, and of the holy Well Zemzem. Thabeth's Children being grown up, would not contend with their Grandfather Madhabd for the Possession of those Places, so that they remain'd to him and his Children after him, 'till the Giorhamides took them by Force; but Ishmael's Posterity attacking them, they were overthrown, and obliged to quit the Temple and the City Mecca, which was built by Degrees by the Concourse of People, and they cast the Black Stone (of which more in another Place) which is to highly honoured in that Temple, with the two coats of heaten Gold, prefented to the Temple by a King of Arabia, into the Well of Zemom, which they quite stopi'd up. The Well continued these filled up, 'till the Days of Abdelmotbleb, Grandfather to Subonet, who one Day, heard a Voice, which faid to him; Dig the Well of Zemzem. He asked the Voice, What Zemzem. What Zemzem was? The tame Voice replyed; It was a Spring that rose under the Feet of Ishmael, of which he and bis used to drink. Abdelmableb still ignorant were this Well was, the same Voice continued, saying; The Well Zemzem is near the 100 Idols of the Koraishites, which are called Assaf and Nailah; and exally

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Do but confider within yourfelves, the inexpreffible Joy and Satisfaction this Princess must conceive, to find her Son, whom she thought had perished for Want, thus plentifully and providentially

where you shall see a Magpie peck the Ground, and discover an Ants Nest, there you must dig. Abdelmothleb, not doubting but the Voice came from Heaven, went about to obey it; and notwithstanding great Opposition from the Koraishites, who would keep up their Idols in that Place, he prevailed, and dug the Well. When the Work was done, the Koraishites demanded Part of the Treasure he had found therein, which was retuled them by delmorbleb, alledging, that it belong'd to the Holy House, that is, the Temple called Coatab, built by Abraham and Illimitel. To decide this Controversy, the agreed to repair to a famous Soothsayer, call'd Ebn Sast, who lived on the Borders of Syria, and was by the Arabi accounted a great Prophet, so that they generally made Choice of hem to decide all their difficult Que-Rions. They set out towards Syria, and, by the Way, the Heat was so excessive, that Abdelmotbleb, being extremely thirfly, was forced to ask some Water of the Koraishites, who, fearing they might want themselves, refused it him. Abdelmorbleb, in this. Extremity, had Thoughts of leaving them to feek for Water elfewhere, when a plentiful clear Spring gush'd out from under one of his Camel's Feet, which not only abundantly furnished him and his, but serv'd also the Koraishites, who had before deny'd him a Draught. They, moved by this Miracle, would not proceed any farther to seek after the Soothsayer, but submitted themselves to Abde mubleb, looking on him as a Person particubarly favoured by God. In short, he was a Man so intirely devoted to God's Service, that he had made a Vow to sacrifice one of his Children, in case he had Ten, to imitate Abraham, from whom he was lineally descended by his Son Ishmael. At length, Zemzem was dug and cleansed, and Abdelmableb gave to the Temple of Cambah the two Golden Goats, and all the Money, he could make of the Arms and other Accoutrements he had found in the Well; and the Vow he had made of Sacrificing one of his Children, was, of the Lord's Appointment, chang'd into a Number of Sheep, which were flaughter'd at the new Dedication, as we may fay, of the famous Temple of Mecca. The City of Mecca had, for a long Time, no other Water but that of the Well of Zemzem, 'till the great Resort of Caravans thither obliged the Caliphs to build an Aquaduct, which now furnishes Abundance of Water to all Comers. Mahomet, to make the City of Mecca, where he was born, more confiderable, to heighten the Devotion of the People, and to ally supply'd with Coelestial Nourishment! And this Joy and Amazement was increased, when, immediately after, she saw the faithful Angel Gabriel descend to them, inspiring them both with Courage, bidding them to sear nothing, and bringing the happy Tidings, that God would certainly bless, and

provide for them.

After all these Things had happen'd, as I have declared, when in Process of Time Ishmael was grown up to be a fine Youth, and Abraham's Affairs were all at Quiet, he leading a contented Life, the Angel Gabriel came down once more, and drew out the Flan, and Circumference for the Foundation of the Holy Temple, after the Model, and on the same Spot of Ground, where the Almighty had designed that the Sacred Fabrick should be erected.

The Ground was marked out in four Sides, the two (a) longest of which measured one hundred and forty Feet, but the Breadth was only forty: And

to

draw more Pilgrims thither, made great Elogies upon the Water of this Well; for there is a Tradition deliver'd from him by the Calipb Omar, That the Water of the Well of Zemzem is a Sovereign Remedy, and restores to Health him who drinks thereof; and that he who drinks of it in Abundance, and quenches his Thirst therewith, obtains Pardon for all his Sins. — This Water is preserv'd in Bottles by the Pilgrims, and brought very often some thousands of Miles to present to their Friends, as the most acceptable Prasent they can make them. They affirm, That they who drink of it with Devotion, and an implicite Faith, shall be blessed with a vast Strength of Memory; as a great Doctor among them formerly, whose Name was El Hasedin, and famous for his prodigious Memory in quoting Traditions, as the Name implies, obtain'd that Blessing through the Virtue of that Water. Devotor.

STREET, IN LAND

to

⁽a) Sure my Author is here mistaken in his Mejasuring; for Edriss, in his Geography, writes, That the Condada of Square Chapel which is in the Temple at Mecca, is, on the Sides fron East to West, twenty sour Cubits long, and from North

to the End that this Work might be compleated without Labour, the bleffed Angel taught Abraham some Words (he fays four Words) to repeat, by the Virtue whereof the Holy Edifice was accomplished.

Ishmael was present in Company with his Father at whatever was transacted upon that Occasion, as one who might justly lay Claim and Pretension of being a principal Sharer in a Work of that Nature.

When all was finished, the Angel said to Abraham; "You are now to be informed and to take Notice, that this Fabrick is erected as the Mo-" del, and in Imitation of Seven others which are " in Heaven, and that this alone shall surpass in " Excellency those Col. Atal ones all together; " fince this is defigned for the Station, the Residence " of the Seal of Pardon and Remission of Sins, and " is appointed to be the Seat and Mansion of the " most elected Lineage that ever has been, or ever " shall be created upon the Face of the Earth, who " are to publish, expand and propagate the chojen and divine Law of God. This venerable Mansion " shall be resorted to, and visited by the Flower of " those People who excel all other Nations in the

to South, it is 23 Cubits in Breadth, the Gate is at the East-End, and the Threshold of it is about 4 Cubits above the Ground; so that there being no Steps to go up to it, those that come to pray there lean their Foreheads against it: At the Corner of it is the Black Stone which is held in such high Veneration by all Mussalmans. The Caabah is twenty seven Cubits high; its first Roof is not exposed to the Weather, there being another over it for the Rain to fall on. The ancient Arabs were wont to cover the Outsides of this Temple with the Works of their best Poets, wrought upon Silk in Letters of Gold; and . w the Mahometans cover the first Roof, and the Wals, with the richest Silks and Cloth of Gold, formerly provided by the Calipus and Sultans of Agypt, and now by the Ottoman Emperor. — The Covering which is now fent every Year from Constantinople, I have been often inform'd by credible Eye-Witnesses, is of Green Velvet richly embroider'd. - This Caabab they call Beit Allah, or God's House: Some of their Writers say, it was not built 'till after Engar's Death. World

World for Nobility; and who, as they hold the first Rank upon Earth, are likewise the most

" regarded in Heaven."

When Gabriel had faid these Words, he departed; and Abraham began and went on with this pious Undertaking, as to what concerned that meritorious Work, being continually accompanied with Ishmael his Son. He omitted nothing of what he had been enjoyn'd by the Angel, so that the sanctified Space of Ground which had been mark'd out, having had the Foundation laid, was soon encompasted with strong and beautiful Walls, and, in sine, compleasly sinished: At which, Abraham (as well he might) being well pleased, and full of Joy, made this short Prayer to the Lord his God; (a)

" Accept

⁽a) I find these Lines in D' Harbelst, under the Name Abrabum, which, because they mention formething of this Prayer of Abrabam, may, perhaps, be neither impertinent to the present Purpose, nor unacceptable to the curious Reader. " One of the of principal Fictions the M. bometuns have concerning Abraham, " is this that follows. - In that Chapter of the Alcoran, which " beafs the Title of Abraham, that Patriarch prays to God thus; Lord? make thu Land free, and grant, that neither I, nor my Son, may ever worship Idols." The Country here meant, is the Territory of Mecca, which still enjoys perfect Freedom; for it is not lawful to put any Man to Death therein, nor to hunt any Beast, or shoot Birds. Some of the Interpreters will have it, that Abraham's Prayer was fully heard, because that neither Ist.mael, nor any of his Race, ever adored Idols; but in this Point, they difagree, oth rs helding them to be absolute Idolaters. In the Sequel of the same Chapter, Ababam says to God, Lird! Thou hast pland one of my Sons in a barren Valley, near thy Holy House. Upon those Words, the Interpreters speak thus; " Sarah, Tile to Abraham, not being able to endure " Hagar or has Son Ishmael in Palestine, wied many Intreaties with Abraham to fend them into a defart Country where " there was no Water. Abraham was mightily concern's at this " Proposal, but Gabriel the Archangel bad him do as Sarab " desired; and at the same Time he transported the Mother " and the Son to the Country of Mecca, which was barren and without Water, where the Argel made a Spring to.

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" Accept, O merciful and gracious Lord! this "Work, which I have brought to Perfection in Obe-" dience to thy Command, and to Thee alone, and " to thy Glory and Honour, it is dedicated. O Lord! of thy infinite Mercy and Goodness, give us the Grace to become Musulmans and true Belie-" vers, and that our Nations and Posterity may follow thy Path. Teach and instruct them in " their Duty, that they may be capable of feev-" ing and walking before thee, in the manner " that thou willest that all Creatures should do, in " order to appear before thy Judgment-Seat. Infpire their Hearts with a true and perfect Peni-" tence; for we are not ignorant, that thou art al-" ways ready to accept, receive, and reward a fincere Contrition and Repentance of our Trans-" gressions. Send down to them (I mean, to us and our Posterity and Tribe) Prophets and Mes-" fengers from among themselves, and out of their " own Tribes, who may instruct them in the My-" steries of thy most Holy and Divine Law, and " may teach and disclose to them the Arcana of "thy facred Scripture. Cleanse and purify their " Souls, that under thy Almighty Protection they may live and enjoy the Life Eternal and Ever-

out under Islama-I's Feet, which was the only Water in the 66 Country about, and is a very famous Well among the Ma-" hometans, called Zemzem, &c. The Temple of Mecca was of not then built; but there was in the same Place, a great " Structure, called Sorah, after the Manner of a Temple which " had been there ever fince Adam's Days, if we will give " Credit to the Mahomeran Tradition Q. That Antiquity rened der'd it venerable, and it was reforted in by all the People of the Country, who would ask any Merce or Favour from "God. Lorabam pray'd to God, That the Place might be Peo-" pled, and produce abundintly the Fruits of the Earth. His Prayer " was heard, for the Tribe of Giorham came and fettled "there; and there are now found at Mecca. Fruits belonging " to the four Seasons of the Year, all at once, and in great " Plenty. " lasting;

" lasting; for thou art Gracious and Bountiful in " all thy Doings, and thy Knowledge is infinite. " I implore, O Lord! thy Blefling and Protection. " for this City, that thou wouldest vouchtafe to " guard and defend it from the evil Wifhers and Enemies thereof. Grant thy Benediction to the " Fruits and Seeds of the Earth, that they may multiply and bring forth for the Use and Nourishment of Mankind; I mean, of those who know and acknowledge thee, by maintaining the Truth " of thy Divinity : But those, O Lord! who " do not ferve nor believe in thee, let them be " confounded, and cast into endless Torments. Amen.

This glorious Fabrick, when it was intirely compleated, the Walls and Roof thereof appeared as Thining and as beautiful as the Sun. (a)

(A): As to the Description of the Crabab, see the Note a little before, where I have faid fomething to that Purpose. Temples are by the Arabiani, fin e. Mahomer's Days, called Juamma, i. e. Places of Congregation; but more properly, M.Jaid, from which Word, the Spiniards corruptly write Melquita, and the French from them Mosque, and we Mosque. The two most venerable Temples among the Mifulmans, are, this at Mecca, which is the chief and principal one, and by way of Excellency has (added to its other Titles) the Name of Missed el Haram, or the sacred Temple, and that at Maina, which Mahomet cau'ed to be built when he fled thither (See Dr. Prideaux L. Mah. p. 41, &cc.) called Mey del Nabi, or the Prophet's Temple ; in this he preach'd, pray'd and was builed. This is generally visited by the Mahom tah Pigrims after they have been at the first. These are both together peculiarly called Harramain, the Two Sacred liaces.

I have met with S Author who gives such accurate and im-

partial Accounts of the Pigrimage to these Places, and of the Places themselves, as Aibertia B buvins, whose Treatise is annexed to the English Version of Relad's Mah. Rel. p. 125, & Seq; and Pus in his H story of Algiers (to which Books I farther refer the curious Readers) fince they were Eye Witnesses of what they relate, and, in every Respect, agree with all the Descriptions I have heard fon feveral Haggi's, or Pilgrims.

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The Grand Signior, after all his lofty Titles, stiles himself, The Servant of these Two Holy Places. -- In the second Chapter of the Alcoran, call d El Bacrah, there are these Words; We bave established a House or Temple to be the Means for Men to gain much Merit; and farther on in the Chapter Amean; The first Tembe that was turk for Men, u that of Beccah, which serves for a Bliffing and Direction for me, and in which there are fuch evident and remarkable Signs. The Expositors say, That Beecab is the same as Mesca; that the Bleffing here mentioned, is both Spiritual and Temporal; that the Sight only of that Temple, is as meritorious as all the Devotions a Man could perform for a whole Year, in any other. The remarkable Signs in this Temple are, the Meccam Ibrahim, or Abraham's Station, and the Sandwary. As for the first, they affirm, That there is the Print of Abraham's Feet on the folid Stone; that this Impression is so deep, it reaches up to a Man's Ancles; and that it has been preferved fo many Ages against all the Attempts of the Idolaters, who endeavour'd to detace it. The other Sign is, its being an Azile for all Criminals, who cannot be taken out upon, any Account, provided they are in the Temple; and Sinners receive there the full Remission of all their Sins.

These are the Authentick Traditions of those People.





C H A P. VI.

The Angel Azarael, surnamed Malec el Maut, or the Angel of Death, is sent to Abraham, with the News of his being elected for God's Friend. The Author's Reflections thereupon. That Angel describ'd. His Discourse with Abraham, and Abraham's Terror. His Humility and Resignation: With the Author's Encomiums upon that Subject. Abraham's Fear 'till the Angel was gone, and Joy at his Departure.

S the Lord is so impartial, and His Justice so exact and great, that He never suffers any Crime to pass without Chastisement, nor any Deed of Piety or Goodness to be unrewarded; He, to recompence Abraham for his Up-

rightness and Integrity, and likewise, for his indefatigable Assidutes in serving Him, and observing His Holy Procepts, most graciously vouchsafed to elect him for his especial (a) Friend, which was the K 2

⁽a) The Mahometans call Abraham Khalil Allah, i. e. God's Friend; and abiolutely El Khalil, that is, The intimate and familiar Friend, and therefore the City Hebron, where he was buried, is often, in their

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most estimable, and desirable Grace and Favour any Mortal, 'till that Time, ever had, or possibly could enjoy; and, for a Confirmation of this inestimable Election, the Almighty Lord of Lords commanded El Malec el Maur, or The Angel of Death, to descend from Heaven with this joyful News, and to deliver the Message.

" C

their Book, called by that fare Name. ---- Befides the Title Abraham has to this Name in Holy Writ, the Mufulmans deduce another from these Words of the A'coran, in the Chapter Nella, or of Women; God rook Abraham for his Friend. Whereupon, the Expositors tell us how he came to obtain that Favour of God, in the tollowing Manner: -- Abraham, as appears by the Actions of his Life, being become the Refuge and Father of all the Poor of the Country when he resided, and in a Time of Dearth, having emptied all his Granaries to fustain them, he was himself reduced to great Extremity of Want, inforanch, that for a Supply, he was obliged to fend his Servants, and Camels into Aigypt, to a Friend of his, who was one of the principal Men in that Country, to procure him Corn: But when that Friend understood what Abraham's Servants came about, he faid to them, . We are ourfelves in Fear of a Famine in this Land; and boildes, I am faisified, that Abraham does not want Corn for his Family, but only for the Pour of bu Country; and therefore, I do not think it real nable to fend him what ought to be kept for the Maintenance of our onn Poor. This modest Refusal was a great Concern to Abraham's People, who were forc'd to return Empty; and the more, when they were near Hone, fearing to be derided and laughed at by the Country People; and therefore they filled their Sacks with very fine white Sand they found in their Way. In Barbary their finest Flower or 'Meal very exactly relembles that Sort of Sand.] When they came to their Master, the chiefest of them while per'd in his E rs how ill they had fred, and Abraham, without shewing the least Concern, went into his Oratory to feek Comfort from Ged. Sarah his Wife was afteen when the Camels arrived, and knew nothing of what had happen'd; fo that feeing the full backs when the awaked, the opened one of them, and found therein very good Meal, with the which the immediately began to make Bread for the Poor. Abraham having perform'd his Devotions, came out, and intelling the new Bread, ask'd of Sarab, What Meal she had to make it of ? Who reply'd, That your Friend sent you out of Egypt. Nay, answered Abraham, rather say, It was lent me by the True Friend, which is God;

" O unfathomable Mysteries! What Mortal is ca-" pable of comprehending those mysterious and ob-" fcure Ænigma's which the Lord has thewed to "Mankind in all Ages! To fee that in all the Troubles, Persecutions, Afflictions, Calamities, Affronts, Indignities, Necessities, Imprisonments, and even " Fire, which this Venerable Patriarch went through, " his continual and inseparable Consolation, Fortress, " and Defence, was the Holy Angel Gibriel, the " Great Comforter in Affliction, and Time of Need; " and that now, in order to rejoyce him with such " glad and unprecedented Tydings, he should chuse " the Angel of Death, to fend the Maffage by; whose " very Name is so terrible upon Earth, that the Ap-" prehension of his Approach, deadens all our Content, " and fill our Souls with Horror and Trembling, and " makes a difagreeable Mixture of Bitter with all " our Sweets; which, as they are only the Fruits and Product of this transitory World, no Autum-

for He never forsakes us in Time of Need. So that at this Time Abraham called God his Friend, as God had taken him for His.

As much as the Mahametans extol this Prejugative of Abraham's, they Cometimes deffen it, out of a fore of Jealoufy, faying, That the Title of Habib, which they give their Falle Prophet, and fignifies Beloved Favourite, is much greater than that of Khalil, which is only a Familiar Friend. Thus they fav, That Abraham's Friendthip with God went no further than a Confo mity to His Will in any Condition; but Mahomer's Favour, was a State of perfect Charity, so that he had no Subsistance but in God. Yet nevertheless, they own. That the Stile of God's Friend is exprestly given to 4bribam in the Word of God, whereas, that of God's Favourite, given to Mahomet, is only deducted by Interence, thus; Mahomet lays in the Alcoran, Adhere to me, and Ord will cherish you. Now, say they, If God cherifies those shat Athere to the Prophet, how much more will be cherish bimself? The Mahometans go vet surther; for they say, That Abraham only walked in the Lord's Wiys, but Million was rapt and drawn away. These and more Mibimetan impons Absurdities are comprehended in one Diffich by a Persian Poet, Houssain Viet who fays, That Abrabam was but a great Officer in the Army of God's Mellenger, and the Mellian was the Master of the Coremonies in his Palace.

" nal Rays can possibly have the Force or efficacious Faculty of ripening and bringing them to Pertection, or ever, intirely, to take away the abominably nauseous and bitter Savour thereof: For it, could never yet be found, that the Pleasures and " Delights we enjoy in this World, were perfectly complete, but alloy'd with the Dregs of Aloes, " Bitternels and Discontent; and all proceeding from " the Terrors that Formidable Angel inspires our " Souls withal.

This was Abraham's Case at that Juncture; for tho' the Message he received, was the most capable of filling a Soul with Joy, of any that had ever, 'till then, been fent to Man, yet there was fomething to great, so venerable, and indeed so very shocking and terrifying, in only the bare Name of the Messer, that That alone was sufficient to damp his Joy, and to

make him quake with Fear.

But, that the Approach of this Dreadful Messenger might not have a fatal Effect on the Spirits of our Holy Patriarch, God, of His incomprehensible Bounty and Clemency, was pleas'd to command bim to assume a most glorious Form, and to appear before Abraham with nothing able to strike Terror, but rather to in-

fuse a Thousand Ecstatic Raptures.

In this Manner therefore the Strong and Mighty Azarael, departed from before the Throne of Glory: The Form he had affum'd was fo exceedingly resplendent, that never any of the whole Coelestial Choir of Angels was before that Time known to appear under so glorious a Figure, or so sumptiously and magnificently adorn'd. His Countenance was fo sprightly, so lovely, and so raviskingly glorious, that he appear'd among the rest as surpassingly beautiful as does a Roje among other Flowers; and his Eyes. in Brightness and Resulgency, resembled Two Suns: His Garment was most preciously adorn'd with excessive rich Embroidery and Flowers of Heavenly Growth: His Tongue melodiously sweet; and his Speech'

Speech engaging, persuasive, and eloquent, as if Honey dropt from his Lips; and when he open'd those graceful Lips to utter any Words, most exquisite Persumes, and balmy, spicy Odours proceeded from his Mouth. In a Word, he was so inexpressibly beautiful, and cast such Splendor from him all around, that the whole Angelick Choir remain'd in Admiration.

Azaraci, fuch as I have describ'd him, directed his Steps towards Abraham's Habitation, and, without any Ceremony, went in However, he foon had Notice of what fort of a Guest he had got in his Appartment, by the uncommon Fragrancy of his Perfumes. He, who was the most jealous of all Men, beholding a Person of so extraordinary an Appearance under his Roof, could not help being displeas'd, and fo, with great Concern and fome Heat, faid to him; "Tell me, Ldesire you, Friend, what is your Busi-" ness here? Or how came you into my House with-" out my Leave?" To which the Angel of Death reply'd; "The Owner of the House sent me hither, and likewise gave me Orders to come in, and so you are to blame to put your self in a Pathon, or to be " concern'd at my being here. How! faid Abraham, ". Has my House another Owner besides my self " who live in it? Don't you know Him? faid Azarael " sternly; Are you ignorant, that He who created " you, has the Disposal of All whatever is or ever " shall be created; and that it is He who commands " Every-where, and that His Power is Universal? If "then, answer'd Abraham, trembling, You are a " Heavenly Messenger, as you seem to be, tell me, "I befeech you, who you are, and what is your " Name? Keep me, I intreat you, no longer in Suf-"pence; for with only your Looks, you touch me to the Quick, but your Speech confounds my Facul-" ties; you disturb my Intellectuals, and cause the "Blood in my Veins to run both hot and cold; my " Body quakes, and my Joints tremble and feem di -K 4 " located ;

located; my Heart violently throbs and pants, and will be no longer contained in its natural Station, the Compass whereof is now grown too nar-" row for it, and it can find no resting Place therein!

The Coelestial Messenger, who perceived the great Consternation Abraham was under, made him this An-Iwer; "I am Him, at the Thoughts or Mention of "whose Name, all Mortals tremble, even from the deepest and most profound Centers of the Earth, to the very Summits of the most lofty Edifices. I am Him who exempts none from the tasting of my bitter Cup; I make neither Difference nor Deference; but to Me all are equally alike; the Little and the Great; the Rich and the Poor; from the meanest Peasant to the most powerful Monarch; from the greatest Emperor to the poorest Goat-herd. "I am the only Atalaya [Watch-Tower] that over-" looks All that has Breath; since no Creature that " has Life, can, by any Means, abscond or conceal itself from my Sight. I am Him who consumes, destroys, and annihilates numerous Hosts, and mighty and invincible Armies, and dispoils the " Bodies, depriving them of their beloved Breaths." " I it is who People and Replenish the Burying Places with Inhabitants, and cause them to lie within the Narrow Confines of a Shallow Grave; when, at the same Time, and on the contrary, I depo-" pulate the Mansions of the Living, and deprive them of their Owners: Cities, Towns, and Castles, " I cast down to the Ground; I turn into Ruins and "Rubbish lofty Palaces and sumptuous Fabricks, icksj " laying them level with their Foundations; ming- ing-" ling their Founders with the Duft, and baffling all " the Artifices they are capable of inventing by way " of Prevention. The most magnificent and stately "Temples I tumble down, and Heroes with their " Pomp, Grandeur and Ambition, I make even with their Native Earth All this, and infinitely more, "I do, without the least Compassion or Remorse for

" the Sufferings of Mortals. It is I who change the most lovely and beautiful Countenances into hideous and discoloured Complections; and the pregnant projecting Heads of the most accomplished and learned Stat finen, are by me converted into unlight-" ly and frightful Sculls. The most delightful Com-panies, and the sweetest and most endearing Conversations I disturb and separate, turning all their Mirth and Content into doleful Weepings and La-"mentations. I am Him who sowres all Pleasures, " and parts one Friend from another, without inquiring or confidering whether he be Rich or Poor, Happy " or otherwise. I am at Peace with none; I never " give Ear to Reason or Arguments P I am a Friend " to no Man, and I treat all exactly alike. "Title V am called by is, Azarael the Angel of " Deard; This is the Name of Him who never fears " any, yet is feared by all the Generations of Man-" kind. "

The Presence Abraham was in, the Harangue which had been made him, and, finally, the Mention of the Name he had heard, amazed and terrified him to such a Degree, that, for the Space of an Hour, he had neither Breath nor Motion. When he was somewhat recovered from his Lethargy and Astonishment, he began to breathe, and making an Effort to speak, he faintly uttered these Words; I bumbly beseech you to let me know, What is your Pleasure with me? But I beg it may be in as sew Words as possible! Azarael, in a mild, low and affable Accent encouraged him, and with a pleasant, smiling Countenance returned this gracious Answer:

"Fear nothing, Abraham; The most High and Everlasting Creator, who makes and unmakes, or-dains and disposes of all Things according to His Divine Will, and can act in all respects what He pleases without Contradiction or Controll from any one, has vouchfased to elect from among the Sons of Men, a Friend; One whom He condescends

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to favour and honour with that supreme Title, and deems him worthy thereof: And in order to rejoyce the Heart of that deserving Servant with those Blessed Tydings, He commanded me to come down, and demand the Albricias [a Reward for good News] of that Person whom He has chosen for his Friend. Now, tell me, Abraham, what you think ought to be required at the Hands of that chosen Servant? and in what Manner he is obliged to retaliate so mighty a Grace, and so uncommon a

" Bleffing?

his iii

Abraham, who was very attentive in listening to this pleasing Discourse of the Angel 'till he had done speaking, with a Countenance full of Joy, faid; "Direct me, " my Lord, I intreat you, where I may obtain a Sight " of this most worthy and venerable Personage, that I "may, in the Name of the Lord my God, adore the " Dust of his Feet, and even the Ground he treads upon; " Conduct me where I may enjoy the Happiness of communicating with him, and of beholding his ". Face and hearing him speak; for he being so faithful and beloved a Servant of God, I shall greatly glory in being honoured with the Title of " a faithful and obedient Servant to him; and that " the Water he drinks and the Bread he eats, I may " be permitted to fetch all upon my Shoulders, and "that he will vouchsafe to receive the fame at my " Hands. If I may be thought worthy of this ho-" nourable Employment, which I shall esteem as my greatest Glory upon Earth, I'll go and cast my-" felf proftrate at his Feet; and, to the End of my " Life, will honour, venerate, serve and obey a Man " of such transcendent Merit.

O rightly-plac'd Humility! O praise-worthy Ambition! O with what Grace art thou about to invest thy fels! How desirable is the Glory thou covetest! How many, by such Humility as thine, have been advanced from the meanest and lowest Conditions, to Stations far above the most glorious Thrones, and has

been

been the Means of obtaining for them a Throne of true Glory and Honour in the Coelestial Orb, which is to endure 'till Israfil shall blow his resounding Trumpet, as happened to the Holy Edris, or Enoch (a). It was such Humility and Resignation as thine, that appealed the Vehemency of the General Deluge; it was that which put a Period to the Raging of those Waters which no other Vessel but that, could have contained. It was that which delivered Lot from those

(a) The Patriarch Enough the Son of Fased, is by the Arabians call'a Edris, or Idris, and sometimes Abbouth and Khangiouge. The Word Edri has its Derivation from Ders, which fignifies in Arabick, Study and Meditation, from whence a School or College is called Meders and Mederessa. I have mention'd in another Place, that they hold Edric or Enoch, to be one of the Nabeyn Morseleyn, or Prophets exprelly fent from God; that he had Thirty Volumes given him, containing all the Abstruse Sciences. These Books of Enoch a e much talk'd of in the East. The Author of the Tadrick of oreckhib writes, That this Prophet was the first that made War upon the Race of Cabil, or Cain, which fort of War is called in Arabick, Gebed, and Gaza, and he who makes it, Mogiahed and Gazi, which Surnames, the Mabometan Princes take upon them when they are at War with Christians. The same Edrin, they say, sirst made Slaves of those Infidels he was at War with. They agree with our Scriptures, that Enoch liv'd 267 Years, and was taken up into Heaven; but they add, that he was sent by God to convert the Cainites, who were grown wicked; and that they refusing to hear his Doctrine, he wag'd War against them, taking their Wives and Children into Captivity. They say, That Edru, for his Portion, had Wisdom and Knowledge, and that Caroun or Korab, had Rubes for his Lot; that the first was taken up into Heaven, and the laster swallowed up by the Earth. They make him the Inventer of the Pen and of the Needle, of Arithmetick, and of Astronomy, and more-e pecially of Geomancy. He was, according to their Traditions, the innocent Cause of Idolatey; for an intimate Friend and Disciple of his having loft him when he was taken up, at the Devil's Inftigation, made a Statue to very like him, that he spent his Time by it for whole Days together, and paid it such fingular Honours, that, by Degrees, the Regard he had to that Imbge of his departed Friend, degenerated into Superstition and Idolatry. -- The Fastern Christians hold, that Edru or Enoch, was the Hermet of the Egyptians, furnamed Trismegistu, that is, Thrice Great. Vide Reland, &c D'Herbelot in Edrie.

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fiery Bolts, and from the Fury and Wrath of Heaven, at the Time when those sinful Cities were destroyed, and when nothing else could have preserved him. It was that which divided the Red-Sea into Twelve Paths, by which Moses and his Tribes got safe over, when the Waves rejoyning the haughty Pharaoh and his impious Followers were swallowed up. The same it was that set (a) Foseph at Liberty out of the Pit, freed him from Bondage and out of Prison, ad-

⁽a) The Patriarch Foleph is by them called Youfowf ben Yacoub: They give him the Surname of Siddick, or the true Witness, because he made, as they fay, a Child in the Cradle speak, to declare the Truth of what had happen'd between his Mafter's Wife and himfelf: He was but Seventeen Years of Age when he told the Dream that made his Brothers fell him into Agyps, where Rien ben Walid then reign'd. This Prince, who was also called Phar oun the common Title of all the Kings of that Country, and in the Agyptian Tongue fignifies an absolute Monarch, was instructed by Joseph in the Knowledge of the True God; but had a wicked Success r, whose Name was Kabom ben Mesaab .- Ebn Barrick, a Christian Writer, and Perriarch of Alexandria about the Year of our Lord Christ 922, wrote a Book, wherein he says, Joseph was 30 Years old when he marry'd Imab. the Daughter of the Kaben of Ain Semsh. The Word Kaben, taken from the Hebrew Cohen, fignifies Priest, Sacerdote, Augur, or Diviner, and Ain Semfh, the Eve, or Fountain of the Sun, which is the Name of the City the Scripture calls On, and the Greeks Heliopolis. The same Author, will have the Measure for the Overflowing of the Nile at Memphu to be the Work of Joseph, as also the Canal cut at Grand Cairo, for carrying off the Waters of the faid Ri er. the which our Travellers call Calu. To these Works may be added. the Well and Publick Granaries, which to this Day bear that Patriarch's Name; and many will have it, that he had a Hand in raising the Obelisks, and building the Pyramids. Much more is related to his Advantage, so that his Memory is held in great Veneration: But what make him the most samong the Mahometani, are his Amours with Zoleika, Daughter to Fharaon, and Wife to Poriphar. This Fable they have learnt from the Alcoran, and make Use of it to raife Mens Hearts above common and vulgar Loves, like the Book of Canticles; for they make Joseph to represent the Creator, and Zoleika the Creature. They likewise affirm, That Jiph had a thining Speck on his Shoulder like a Star, which, they fay, Was an indelible Mark of his Gift of Prophecy, and of his future Greatneß. His extraordinary and incomparable Feauty, is highly extoll'd amongst them. vancing

vancing his Name above that of Kings. This it was that in like manner restored Salomon to his Wealth. (a) Empire and happy Condition, after he was become so miserably poor and despicable, that he was forned and derided even by the Beggars and Mendicants. What but this was it that caused the Lions to fawn upon Daniel when the Assyrian Tyrant had cast him into the obscure and dismal Den? Ninive was through the Jame Means delivered from the impending Stroke, at the very Instant when it seemed to be just upon the Roint of falling, as we may fav. upon its Shoulders; And, likewife, that great and memorable Prophet Jonas, was by this, and nothing elfe, preserved in that monstrous Paunch, and, to the World's so great Benefit, that Leviathan was forcibly compelled to difgorge him up again upon the Shoar against its Will. By this it was, that the Rebellious Angels were discomfitted and overcome, when the proud Lucifer waged that impious War upon his Remai to pay the required Homage to the newcreated Man: This it was that broke all their Meafures, and cast them down from Heaven into the lowest Abysses, where they shall remain in perpetual Torments to all Eternity. And, finally, all that I have been saying is compleatly confirmed, as well as innumerable other Miraculous and Triumphant Mysteries and Trophies, in the never-to-be-forgotten History of the venerable Personage I am treating about, who well deserves our greatest Regard and Reverence. By the Virtue and Efficacy of this same, he

under-

⁽a) See concerning Solomon and Daniel in the Ninth Chapter.

⁽b) They call the Trophet Jonas, Tounous ben Mathai. In his Story they differ not much from our Scriptures, only fay, He was Forty Days in the Fish's Belly: The', as may be seen in the next Chapeter, my Author says, but Three, Days; and, in Truth, in abundance of the like Traditions, the Spinish Moors in general agree better with our Scriptures than the rest of the Muhometans, as the Assaiche and Africansanake appear in a'I their Writings.

underwent Nimrod's fiery Pile safe and unhurt, and by it he is now seated and fixed in the first Rank, and in the most elevated Station among the Sons of Adam: Nor is it to be doubted, but that the Heavenly Messenger Azarael was so fally satisfied with the complete Resignation and Humility of his Arguments and his Answer, which savoured so little of this World, that he required no other Albricias from him for his Message, or the joyful News he brought him.

"Be joyful, O thou Man of Probity! faid the Angel to Abraham, for this Title belongs to thee, and to none but thee: The Almighty Lord who bestows His Bounties and Mercies upon those who have so true and perfect a Knowledge of His Divinity, has elected thee to be His especial Friend, having vouchsafed, that, by thy Humility, thou shalt be exalted and inthroned in this so glorious a State of Dignity. Return therefore Praises and Thanksgivings to thy Creator, and glorify His Holy Name, who has been so wonderfully example as to bestow upon thee Mercies of so sublime a Nature, whereby thou art become the most Noble and most Honourable among Mortals!

Abraham having heard these Words, remained astonished and quite consounded, not being able to guess how or through what Merits of all his former Services, Duties, or Devotions, he had deserved so signal and so bountiful a Recompence: His Amazement was so great, that he knew not what he did, but fell down flat on his Face, giving Thanks and Praises to the Lord, who had been pleased to favour him with a Gift so superlatively glorious.

In this prostrate Posture he continued Two long. Hours, when rising up, and looking for the Angelick Messenger, he found him not in the Place where he left him; but was gone, having returned the same

Way he came.

When he had fought for him all about, and faw that he was not to be found, the good Patriarch rejoyced exceedingly; for it is not to be disputed, but that (as he well knew Azarael's Employment was ever to separate the Spirit from the Flesh, and that his Missions never tended to the Content and Satisfaction of those Persons to whom he was sent, but always proved fatal to them) he had been under terrible Apprehensions; never in the least imagining himself fafe from Danger after he had once feenhim; but was positively assured, that he was sent to take away his Life; and these Thoughts and Reflections had infused fo shocking a Terror into his Imagination, that notwithflanding, as I have before declared, his Embassy. his glorious Appearance, the Sweetness of his Voice. and his foothing and comfortable Words, his Shape, Gracefulness and Juniptuous Apparel, were more than fufficient to inspire the Soul of any Mortal with Ecstafies and lov; nay, though that so exquisitely beautiful Countenance cast forth a Thousand resplendent Rays hofe Eyes, those Lips, that Aspect and Coleffial Form, and all those wonderful Persections, tended to excite Raptures in the Beholders; yet the bare knowing who he was, and the very mention of his Name. had fo far disquieted his Breast, and disturbed and confounded him to fuch a Degree, that all those glorious Objects he had beheld, those ecstatic Tydings brought him, and that Blessed Proposal, were not capable of restoring his perturbated Heart to its wonted Repose and Sedateness. But when he was intirely satisfied that he was quite gone, and had left him to himself, he was exceedingly joyful, returning to the Lord infinite Prairies for his Deliverance.



CHAP. VII.

God after having Three Nights sent his Voice to Abraham, on the Fourth commands him to offer up his Son Ishmael as a Sacrifice. His Grief upon that Account, and great Love to Ishmael. His Resignation to God's Will. He Dissembles with his Wife Hagar, whom he orders to make Preparation to Dress the Child to be present at the Offering he was going to make, &c.

FTER all these wonderful Mysteries had passed in the Manner as I have related above; after all the Extasses of Joy and Content, mixt with Terror and Apprehensions, that this newly Elected Friend, the Righteous Abraham.

had conceived at the Embassy of The Angel of Death, he esteemed his Obligation to the Munificent Donor, his Lord and God, to be of so extraordinary a Nature, and shew'd such Signs of Resignation, Humility, and assiduous Devotion, that he never employed a single Hour in any Occupation worthy Reproof; but his whole Time was taken up in the Service of the Lord his Creator: His Days he generally passed in Fasting, and the Nights in Watching; and, in a Word, he indesatigably spent the greatest part of his Time

in Prayer, and other Works of Piety, scarcely in-

dulging himself with a Moment's Repose.

Having laid himself down upon his Bed one Night, with his pious and vertuous Spoufe Hagar. and his dearly beloved Son Ishmael, in order to refresh his wearied Limbs, and to recruit his Spirits with a little Rest, being quite spent and worn out with the Fatigues of constant Fasting, Prayer, and fuch Holy Exercises, he soon fell asleep: But he did not long enjoy the Benefit of that Refreshment, for he was awakened out of his foundest Sleep, by a Voice, which, with a foft and pleafing Accent, uttered these Words; " Abraham, thou perfect Servant " of thy Lord! Listen to what I have to say to thee. "Awake; no longer indulge thy Senses with foft "Slumbers, but rouze thy felf up, and shake off " thy Drowfinels," I require at thy Hands, that " thou pitch upon, and get ready a Sacrifice to "offer up it my Divine and Sanctified Name, the whick the hours of the whick the hours of the which the hours of the hours " Praduation for what I have done for thee, in ex-" alting thy Name to fuch a Degree of Dignity, " that thou hast no Second or Partner in thy Title ; " and besides, at the Day of Terror thou shalt be " further recompensed; and as now in this Age " thy Name is Bleffed, and has no Equal, fo in Af-" ter-Ages thy Memory shall be held in Venerati-" on, and be called upon with the greatest Reve-" rence."

Abraham awoke very much terrified and concerned; he passed the Remainder of the Night revolving these Words in his Thoughts, being dubious whether or no this Revelation might not be some Delusion of Satan to insnare him, and cause him to sin: However, as soon as the Day appear'd, he got up, and in compliance, as he thought, with what he had been enjoined, he kill'd a very large Camel; and when it was cut in Pieces, he distributed all the Flesh amongs?

the Poor, and others in his Neighbourhood who might have the greatest Need thereof, and then, addressing himself to God, he said; "O my Lord! If this "my Sacrifice has been pleasing and acceptable to "thee, let me know it; but if the contrary, inform "me, by some Token, in what manner I shall ac-

complish thy most Sacred Command."

The very next Night, as he was in a most profound Sleep, he heard the same Voice again, which said thus; "Hear, O my beloved Servant! Ap"proach towards me with the Sacrifice I required at
"thy Hands, which I ordained thou shouldest offer up
"in my sublime Name; and I will set it down to
"thy Account, in a more singular and advantageous
manner than ever was done to any mortal Creature; and the Reward thou shalt receive in Re"compence shall be exceedingly singular and extra-

" ordinary."

Abraham awoke when he heard the Voice, and in the Morning arose and sacrificed a Cow, which buting the Flesh to those who most wanted it, as he had done before, and then once more made his Adress to the Lord in these Words; "O King of the Hea-" vens! If it has come to pass that this my Offering has been accepted by thy Sacred Divinity, let it be revealed to me this Night, that I may be satisfied whether I have in all Points been able to suffil thy Holy Ordinance; so that in whatever I have been defective, I may know how to rectify the Omissions or Misinterpretations to a Tittle, as by my Obligation and Duty to all thy Commands I am bound to do."

This was what he faid the Second Time, and when the Third Night was come, he laid him down and fell into a found Sleep as before, and foon after the fame Voice began to call upon him in the fame Terms as it had done the preceding Nights; upon which, being awakened, he inftantly got up, and killed a fine large Fat Sheep, and, as he used to do,

gave it all to the Poor. When he had done this, he faid; "Most Sovereign Monarch! divulge and de"clare to me, how I shall make a right Judgment,
"that I may be able to accomplish this mystical Sa"crifice!" But on the Fourth Night at the usual Hour, the Voice once more said to him; "Abraham,
"make in my Name the Sacrifice I require, and

" you shall enjoy Eternal Rest!"

Abraham, who this Time was awake, and was revolving in his Mind those past Revelations, being under a deep Concern that he had not hitherto pitched on the Right Oblation which his Lord required of him, in any of those he had already offered up, he made this Anfwer; "Most powerful Lord! Thou knowest I have in "thy Name offer'd up Camels, Oxen and Sheep; and " my Comprehensión extends not to the unravelling " this Mystery? Expound, therefore, I implore thee, "O'most Benign, most Wise, and most Omnipotent Creator! The Arcana of this Anigmatical Sacrifice: effable Wisdom put me in the right Way; " To Capacity is too weak to dive into this Seor to reach any further than the Knowledge " of thy wonderful Goodness, and those bountiful " Mercies I have received from thee! "

The Voice of God now resounded in his Ears like Thunder, saying; "Abraham! What I expect and demand of thee for an Offering, is not Camels, and such like, as thou hast sacrified to me; but the Sacrifice I require at thy Hands, is, That thy beloved and only-begotten Son: Him whom thou lovest dearer than thy own self: Him who lies sleeping by thy Side: Him it is, I demand as an Offering, and with Him, and nothing else, shall I be contented and fatisfy'd for all I have done for thee, and therewith will all thy former Sevices be render'd acceptable, and the Purity and Integrity of thy Heart will become manifest."

O the Insipidity of Earthly Content! O Pleasures mixt with Gall and Bitterness! Almighty Lord of all

Secrets! O most High and Powerful Monarch! What humane Capacity is able to dive into thy hidden Decrees? Is it after this Manner that thou treatest so signalized a Person, whom thou hast elected for thy especial Friend from amongst call the Inhabitants of the Earth! The Angel, not long before, had rejoyc'd his Heart with the Tidings of fo Supreme a Superiority over the rest of Mankind; and thou hadst bles'd him with an only Son in his declining Years, to be a Comfort and Support to him in his Old Age: These were all certainly, and without dispute, most eminent Tokens of a dear Friendship; yet now, when he is at the Summit of his Happiness, when all his past Afflictions and Persecutions are over, and his Life began to be easy and undisturb'd, and he to be most sensible of. and thankful for thy uncommon Mercies and Favours to him; when his dear Son afforded him the greatest Joy and Comfort, when he began to appear in his early flourishing Bloom, and gave him the greatest Prospect of Hope, and his Beauty and Quantitations attracted the Regards of all his Beholders; Nov. I fay, thou commandest his Throat to be cut by his own Father's Hands! O unheard of Sentence! What could Humane Judgments determine of this Matter! Not as of the Proceeding of a Friend, but rather as that of a profes'd Enemy; and that Abraham, under such Circumstances, and at such a Juncture, would have chang'd all his wonted Piety, and indefatigable Application to God's Service, into Disobedience and Neglect. How exquisitely vile and groveling are Humane Conrectures! Such fatal and inconfiderate Thoughts as these can no wife conduce to the Welfare or Happiness of those who are so stupid as to harbour them in their Minds! How far do fuch err from the Point! How far short do they come of the Mark aim'd at by the Sovereign Marks-Man? Would Mortals but seriously consider, how Gracious, how Munisicent, and how ready the Lord is to protect us in our Adversities; and, at the same Time, remember how impossible it is to enjoy

enjoy perfect Content on this fide of Heaven, that can be of any long Durance, without a Mixture of Sorrow and Disquiet, they would then, without Doubt. commit fewer Errors than they do, nor would they make fuch wrong Conjectures. But, O Omnipotent and Merciful Sovereign! if our low and earthly Imaginations should Ignorantly or Inadvertently chance to fall into these Snares, be pleased, likewise, to confider, that we are formed out of a Matter wherein are included our Four dangerous Adversaries; and that it is not so much to be wonder'd at, if our Natural Frailty and Inconstancy hinder us from resisting the Assaults of the Flesh, especially when such mysterious Enigma's as these I am treating about, happen to oc-

cur and fall in our Way.

But to return of our afflicted Patriarch: When he faw himself so widently convinc'd how erroneous his Ideas of the Four preceding Revelations had been, it may exclude imagin'd, by a fincere impartial Breaft, what A onies he must undergo, considering the tender Affinon and fervent Love he bore his amiable Son, and the Absoluteness of the Injunction. Not being able to take any Rest all the Night, he pais'd the Hours in strange Agitations of Mind; and dissolv'd, and, in a manner, drown'd in Showers of Heart-breaking Tears, he took his dear Child in his Arms, kisling him between the Eyes, on the Forehead, Cheeks, and Lips Ten thousand times, bedewing his lovely Face all over with bitter Tears of Anguish, not suffering him to sleep any more than himself, but held him all the while incircled in his close Embraces, hugging him to his Bosom, and venting most lamentable Sighs. His great Love to him would have transported him much further, had he not strove with all his Might, to suppress and stifle his Grief for fear of awaking Hagar, the vertuous Mother of bim, he was bestowing so many Kisses upon, and who was likewise lying by his side; he curbing his rifing Passion, and diffembling what he felt as much as possible, being very unwilling to impart a Thing

Thing to her which must needs be so insupportably

shocking to her very Soul.

Yet all his Precautions were not sufficient, nor could he vent his Passion so silently, but that she heard his Sobs and Groans; and as by the great Love and Veneration she had for her Husband, they gave her a sensible Disquiet, she was no longer able to refrain from speaking and inquiring into the Occasion of this unusual Agitation: "From whence proceeds it, Abraham, said she, that you have been forestless this whole Night, that instead of sleeping, you do nothing but sigh and " lament? Nay, you likewise have quite tir'd my " dear Child Ishmael to Death, by pulling him about, and not letting him take a Wink of Sleep neither: "Pray, my Dear, let me know the Meaning of all " this!

" Nothing at all, reply'd Abraham, "Islembling the " true Caule, but the mighty Affection and Love "I bear the Child, which increases every more " and more, infomuch, that I han't the Command of " my felf to conceal or diffemble it any longer : Wat I " must desire you, as soon as 'tis Day, not to neglect " what I am going tell you; You must dress him in " his best and newest Apparel; let every Thing about "him be perfectly clean, and well perfum'd; what "you have of valuable and costly be sure to put it him on, and anoint his Head with the most pre-" cious sweet-scented Oyls, for 'tis my Design to take " him with me to be present at the Sacrifice I intend " to make.

The good Abraham concluded his Words with a most profound Sigh fetch'd from the Bottom of his very Soul; for as the unexpressible Grief he was under made him endure an Agony and Sentiment of the fame Nature, and nothing inferior to the Anguish a Mother feels who has the Child of her Youth torn from her Arms never to behold it more, to contain the Inflammation of whose Breast the whole Universe is by much too narrow: So in the very fame manner

was the Breast of this holy Man instan'd and in an Uproar: His Bed, tho' design'd for a Place of Comfort and Repose, could not contain him, but up he rises, and throws himself prostrate upon the Ground, and, invoking the Name of the Lord, with Anguish and Bitterness of Soul, he made this short Supplication;

"O Lord! Who with thy All powerful Hand hast created this Heart of mine of the same Matter and Substance as thou hast the rest of this my strail Flesh which is so prone to be repugnant to thy Sacred Will and Ordinances; Grant, I beseech thee, out of thy unbounded Goodness, that both that and all my Faculties, and my five Senses, may become all Obedience, and be intirely devoted to thy Pleasure, unanimously to suffil thy Commands in every individual Poisses Permit, O Creator! that they may all bear the same Countenance, and bend their Stepsyhold towards thee: And as thy Essence is all Holy and Divine, let the Infinity of thy Mercy that my Weakness and Reluctancy upon this assort."

whilst Abraham was thus expostulating with God, the Royal Princess Hagar went about to put in Execution what her Husband had recommended to her Care. With many Kisses and Embraces she awaken'd the tender and beautiful Youth, and wash'd his Head (as she had been desir'd) with persum'd Waters of most exquisite Odours, in which had been dissolv'd Camphire, and other precious Gums, suitable to such an Occasion, and which in those Days were made use of in Sacred Solemnities, and held in great Esteem.

When the good Child beheld all this unufual Preparation, he faid; "For what Reason, my dear Mother, "have you thus wash'd my Head with these persum'd and sanctify'd Waters, which are only us'd upon "Holy Occasions?" To which Question, this great Princes reply'd, "My Son, it is by your Father's Order, and since he has been pleas'd to command it to be done, 'tis our Duties to obey him." Now when L 4

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Is all the Ornaments his Father had before given Orders he should put on, his glorify'd Countenance cast forth so great a Splendor, that it obscur'd the Light of the Sun; and his Father having privately taken a sharp keen Dagger which he always kept in good Order lock'd up in a Chest, he conceal'd it in his Girdle, on the lest side under his Garment. As he was going, Hagar said to him; "Pray take "with you a little of something to eat and to drink, that if the Child has a Mind, he may refresh him- self with a Mouthful; and if he should complain of any Ailing, bind his Head, and cover it with this costly Sash; and so the Blessing of the Lord guide and protect you both."





C'HAP. VIII.

Abraham sets out with his Son Ishmael to perform the Sacrifice. His disconsolate Condition upon that Occasion. His wonderful Prospect of the World's Situation. Is tempted by the Devil, but repulses him. The Devil makes three several Attempts upon Ishmael to seduce him to Disobedience, who, tho' he_likewise repulses his Temptations, yet seems to stagger, and is terrified; but at last resigns with admirable Piety and Resolution: He very pathetically encourages his Pather, exhorring him to proceed in what he had undertaken. Abraham's Preparation and Prayer before the Sacrifice. He makes Tryal thrice to kill Ishmael, but is prevented by Angels. Their Intercession with God for Ishmael. Ishmael's Prayer. Abraham tries a fourth Time, but his Arm is withheld by the Angel Gabriel, who brings him a Ram from Heaven, which Abraham joyfully offers up instead of his Son, &c.

HEN every Thing that was thought requisite and material for this Occasion had been prepared and got in Readiness, (as I have hinted above) our holy Patriarch, having first recommended himself to the Protection of Almighty God, and taken his Leave of the Princess Hagar his most pious and vertuous Spouse, he set forwards, with his lovely Son Ishmael (whom he led by the Hand) in order to fulfil the

the Lord's Command concerning the Sacrifice he had

been enjoyned to offer up to His Holy Name.

The venerable, but disconsolate Old Man, overwhelmed with Grief and Affliction, and ruminating in his Mind the Unaccountableness of his present wretched Circumstances, went on his Way with an aking and heavy Heart. He beheld with Tenderness. Love and Compassion his dear Child at every Step he made; He look'd upon those his tender and delicate Limbs, as yet not arrived to Maturity: He gaz'd on that his most beautiful Countenance, whereon the glorious Hereditary Light, created for the Ornamental Blazon of the Lord's Elected, appeared to confpicuously resplendant. "He examin'd, with the greatest Attention, this Miracle of Children, from Head to Foot; and then, Oh the racking Thoughtt he call'd to Mind, that this very Child, he lo doated upon; this only Child God had been pleas'd to siefs him withal, was now going to be so inhumanely butcher'd by the Hands of his own doating and tender Parent. Such fhocking Reflections, such melancholy Heart-breaking Confiderations as these, are certainly much easier to be conceiv'd in our Imaginations than to be express'd by Words; and they took so deep a Rooting in the Heart of the afflicted and forrowful Patriarch, that, at every Moment, he fetch'd fuch bitter Sighs from the very Bottom of his Soul, that each feem'd as if it was to be his last.

But lest a long uninterrupted Continuance of so severe a Tryal, might occasion this bitter Pill of Gall and Aloes to have too great an Influence over his almost wasted Spirits, the Lord, to prevent it, and, in some measure, to divert his Thoughts, was pleas'd to shew him a most stupendous and amazing Mystery: For, as he was proceeding on his Way, exceeding pensive, and little dreaming of such a Prodigy, behold! the Seven Earths were all opened to his View, infomuch, that nothing within the prosoundest Centers, occult Recesses and Abysses thereof were concealed

from him, but all their Mystical Arcana exposed ap-

parently to his Sight.

Tho' his Aftonishment was great, as we may easily imagine, yet nevertheless, arm'd with a Heavenly Fortitude, he extended his Sight as far as his Eyes would reach, and beheld, O wonderful Prospect! this Earthly Globe the World resting upon the Point of a Bull's Horn, the Bull standing upon a great Fish, which Fish lay extended upon a vast Lake of Water.

These are, indeed, Mysteries and Prodigies which stupisty the Senses, shock the Understanding, and are by far too sublime for Humane Comprehension! Yet from hence Abraham began to consider and restect upon the Omnipotency and Supreme Divinity of God, and that his Works are wholly incomprehensible, and that all and every one of His Creatures in general, are bound, tacitely, to conform to the least of his Ordinances with an implicite Obedience, so that, strengthened by these Resections, he remain'd easy, satisfied, contented, and with a perfect Resignation; pursuing his Way with a firm, determined, and constant Resolution to perform the Sacrifice he had undertaken.

As he was going forwards, that accursed Enemy of Mankind (a) the Devil (who has from the Beginning, openly

⁽a) A propos; Now we are speaking of the Devil, I shall give my Readers a notable Story the Mahometans tell of Abraham and that Seducer of Mankind; There goes a Tradition, That the Devil looking one Day upon the Dead Carcase of a Man the Sea had thrown up on the Shore, whereof the wild Beasts, the Birds of Prey, and the Fishes had each devour'd some Part, he thought this an excellent Subject for him to work upon, in order to insnare Mankind concerning the Point of the Future Resurrection: "For, said he, how can they "conceive that the Parts of this Body, devour'd by so many several Creatures, can ever joyn again at the General Resurrection?" God knowing the malicious and perpicious Design of this common Enemy, order'd Abraham to go walk upon the Sea-Shore; The Patriarch did so, and the Devil presently appeared to him like a Man, seeming to be much associated.

openly declared himfelf as fuch, and whose Thoughts and Deeds are perpetually tending towards the disturbing and difannulling whatever may be pleafing in the Sight of God) to tay, if, by laying any of his dangerous and pernicious Snares, he could bring to nought, or at least interrupt this Pious Undertaking. he, with this View, came and presented himself before Abraham, under the Likeness of a Grave Ancient Hermit, and spake to him in these Words; "Stay, " Abraham! Whither is it you are dragging your " poor innocent Child? You are certainly going to cut his Throat! Take Heed; this is, doubtless, " fome Artifice of Satan's which he makes Use of to " infnare you; It is not God's Will you should com-" init this Wickedness neither did those Dreams and "Visions you have had proceed from Him.

· Abra-

his Doubt touching the Refurrection. When Abraham had heard all he had to fay, he answer'd; "What feasonable Ground can you " have to doubt, fince He who could deduce and draw together. all the several Parts and Particles of this Body out of the Abyss " of Nothing, will eafily know how to find them again in the feveral " Parts of Nature, wherefoever they shall be dispers'd, to put 'em 6 together again. The Potter when he pleases, breaks in pieces an 66 Earthen Vessel, and makes it up again of the same Clay." However, God to please Abraham (according to the Alcoran) said to him, Take four Birds, cut them in Pieces, and carry those Pieces and disperse them in four distant Mountains, and then call them, and you shall fee all those four Birds will immediately come to you. This Story, which Mahomet has introduc'd into his Altoran, is taken, we presume, from the Sacrifice of the Birds mentioned in Genefis; but the Arabs know many more Particulars of Holy Writ than Mofes ever left us, fo fruitful are they in their Inventions. These four Birds were, they fay, a Pigeon, a Cock, a Crow, and a Peacock; and that, when Abraham had cut them in pieces, he made a perfect Anatomy of them, and mine'd 'em all together. Some add, that he pounded them in a Mortar, and reduc'd them all to one Mass, which he divided into four Parts, and carry'd to the Tops of four several Mountains: Then holding up their Heads, which he retain'd in his Hands, he call'd them severally by their Names, and each of them instantly came for its Head, and flew away. In the Second Chapter of the Altoran; intitled El Eacrab, or, The Com, we read, that Abraham

Abraham, who immediately knew the Rebel, notwithstanding his plausible Disguise, and perceiving his malicious Drift, made him this Answer; "Depart, "Satan; Begone from before me, thou Enemy to God and Man! Thou Wretch! who wast driven out of the Almighty's Presence with (a) Stones! Thy Malice and Deceit shall work no Effect upon me, nor shall it be in thy Power either to obstruct or delay this my holy Design."

The Traytor, when he found himself discovered, and that the Holy Man scoffed at him and derided him in such opprobrious Language, was quite consounded with Shame, and lest him; but returned and appeared to *Ishmael*, unseen by his Father, saying to him; "How comes it about, O deceived Young Man!" that you suffer your self to be abus'd and impos'd

made this Supplication to God; Lord! Skew me how you raife the Dead, The Lord answer'd; Have you not Faith? Yes, Lnd, reply'd he, But I only beg this to satisfy my Heart .- The Fable of the Birds is thus allegoriz'd by the Author of the Book call'd Anuar: " All those. " fays he, who defire that their Souls should live a Spiritual Life, must flay and sacrifice all their Passions with the Sword of Mortification, and make them to be so consounded together, that they may " find themselves in a Disposition to be led away by the Ordinances of God; for then, the Lord calling them, makes them run in the Way of his Law, till they fly away to the Place of Eternal Blifs." The Poet Senai makes another Allegory of the Fiction of these four Birds, faying, They are the Four Humours we are composed of, and that having facrific'd them for the Service of God, if we make use of Faith, the Love of God, Reason and Experience, we shall, like Abraham, make them live again to Immortality. Some Mahomeran Doctors pretend, that the divided Parts of those Birds came rogether again to denote to Abraham, that his Posterity the Fews should again be re-united, after having been dispersed over the Face of the Earth; which Notion they have, perhaps, borrow'd from the Jews, as well as many others. The Chapter Amram in the Alcoran, takes Notice of several of Abraham's Pierogatives in Relation to the Genealogy of our Saviour Fefus Christ, which shall be mentioned in a convenient Place.

⁽⁴⁾ This I have explained in the first Chapter, p. 23. Note (e)

" upon, by your unnatural Father, after this in-"humane Manner? Don't you know, that he is going to cut your Throat, and to offer you up for a Sacrifice? " Ishmael return'd him this Answer; " No Father was ever heard of, that' cut his Child's "Throat without some just and equitable Cause for " fo doing: Your Words are incongruous, and incon-" fiftent with Reason!" To which the Devil reply'd; "I'll tell you, unfortunate Youth! Your ungodly " Father alledges for an Excuse, that, for four suc-" ceeding Nights, he has been admonish'd in a Vision, " that he should cut your Throat, and offer you up " for a Sacrifice: But, unhappy Young Man! I had no fooner feen you, than my Bowels yerned with Compassion for you." The Pious Youth answer'd him in these Words; "Since the Lord has ordained it, " and it is His Holy Will it should be so, most just it " is that my Father should execute a Command so " reasonable and so worthy of him: Far be it from " him he should ever disobey his Lord and Creator: " And feeing God is pleas'd, that I should fall a "Victim, and vouchfafes to be appealed and con-"tented with me for an Offering of Atonement, I am " intirely refigned, and confirm and approve of my " Father's Intention."

Satan seeing himself bassed, and finding all his salse, base and treacherous Artifices to be vain and of no Essect, departed, and went away: And Ishmael, being in a great Concern at what the salse, pretended, hypocritical Old Hermit had said to him, could not refrain from shedding abundance of Tears; the which when his good Father perceiv'd, mov'd with a more than ordinary Paternal Tenderness, he ask'd him, "What ailed him, and wherefore he wept? Conceal nothing from me, said he, my Dear! my Darling! Thou Joy of my Life, and Comfort of my Soul!" To which kind Expressions, the innocent Ishmael reply'd; "My Dear and ever-honoured Parent!" The Cause of my Weeping and Concern proceeds

"from the Words that the Old Man, who was with
you awhile ago, faid to me; He told me that you
was carrying me on purpose to kill me; and this it
is that makes me cry. Dry up thy Tears, said the
Righteous Patriarch: Weep not, my Dearest, but
wipe thine Eyes; the treacherous old Thief is a
malicious, lying, infamous Villain; I'll take Care,
my Life! to protect thee that no. Harm befal
thee."

With these Words the Child took a little Courage and was appealed: But the Devil, not fatisfied with what he had already done, nor discouraged with the Repulses he had met withal, resolved to make another Tryal: and, to that Intent, transformed himself into a Bird, and fate before them in the Way they were to pass, with his Feathers all bristled up in a very melancholy Posture, and shewing great Signs of Sorrow, faid to the Child; "O unhappy, wretched "Youth! How miserable and unfortunate is thy " Fate, that thou art now led to the Slaughter in thy " tender Years, to be Butchered by thy cruel Father." Alas, O Bird! faid the Child, Have you ever feen " any Father murder his Son without his having de-" ferved so violent a Chastisement? Alas! reply'd " that infernal Bird, Thy Father wickedly affirms. "That he is obliged to do it by God's express Com-" mand. If that is true, answered Ishmacl, I am ex-" tremely well satisfied, and I receive the Stroke as " a particular Grace and Mercy." Then turning towards his dear afflicted Parent, he faid to him; "Father. " I suppose, what the Old Man said just now, is still " fresh in your Memory, and now that Bird, you see " yonder, has told me the very same Thing! My " Life! replied Abraham, (a) the Language of Birds

⁽a) In the Mahometan Writers, abundance is to be found concerning the Language of Birds and Beafts, and many notable Fables I have heard of Men who in all Ages understood their Language: Nay, I have met with Two Pretenders to that Knowledge; but, however,

" is always mystical and intricate, ever concealing fome double Meaning, and some secret and unintelligible Ænigma; nor are there sewer Falsities in what they tell us, than in the Words of Men: This, my Dear, as well as every Thing else, is by the Lord's Permission.

But the Enemy of God, the rebellious Satan, whose Subtlety and Malice had been baffled and brought to nought, and his infernal Hatred to all Goodness having proved effectless in the cunning and artful Snares he had hitherto laid against this Holy Man, was now once more resolved to make a Fourth Effort, to try if he could hit the Mark he had already aimed at Three Times, but had always missed it; so now, fancying himself sure of his Aim, he flew away fwiftly before them to the Top of the Mountain (which was the Place where the Sacrifice was to be made) and there concealing himself under the Rock till they came, which was foon after, he then, like an Eccho, faid thus; "Alas! alas! How I commiserate thy deplorable Deftiny, thou unhappy, and never-enoughto-be-lamented Youth! In thy tenderest Years to be brought to such a disastrous and untimely End! " To Day, in this very Place, thou wilt have thy Throat most barbarously cut; Here in this lonesome " folitary Mountain, whither thou hast been basely " and treacherously inticed to thy Grave; Here, I say, " will thy innocent Blood be spilt: And when thou " hast fallen a Victim to the blind and superstitious "Obstinacy of thy unnatural Father, thou wilt here " be buried in a Hole, and never more fet thine Eyes " upon thy Dear and Sorrowful Mother, 'till the Day " of Judgment.

however, the Mahometans all unanimously agree, That none was ever perfect in that fort of Learning, except King Solomon, of whom much is faid in the next Chapter. Which sec.

This last Circumstance, which ferved as a Confirmation of all the foregoing ones, wrought a great Effect upon Ishmael; insomuch, that the Child was, in a manner, scandalized to find himself so often forewarned of what his Father designed against him; which though he had denied, yet he could not forbear believing; and therefore, with his Eyes flowing with Tears, he turned towards him, and spoke these Words; " My Righteous and Honoured Father; If, parad-" venture, all that the Old Man told me was false, " the Words of the Bird cannot be a Fiction likewife; but if the Bird is also a Lyar, how is it possible, or even probable, that the Mountains themselves, that are fixed and immoveable, and know no Change, "how can they tell me of a Thing that is not true? " Explain to me, I befeech you, this Riddle!

They were now, as has been faid before, arrived at their Journey's End, which was the very Summit of the Mountain, and when the good Patriarch faw himself there, and upon so forrowful an Occasion, he was just ready to render up his Soul, and expire with innumerable Sobs and bitter Groans: Nor was he a little touched with his Son's last Words, to the which accompanied with a Flood of Tears, he returned him

this Answer:

" My dearest Child! To conceal the Truth no longer " from thee, know, That for Four Nights successively " I had it revealed to me in a Voice from Heaven, "That it is the Pleasure, Will and absolute Command of the most High and most Powerful Creator. that I should here, in this Place, spill thy Blood, and offer it up as a Sacrifice to his Holy Name; nor " is it His Divine Pleasure to accept of any other Ofet fering. This, if I perform, His supreme Majesty " has promised to enhance, at the last Day, the " Merit of my Obedience and Conformity to His Holy " Will and Ordinance, above that of any Mortal who now lives, or has hitherto lived upon the Earth-Consider now, my dear Son! think well upon it, M what

"what thou wouldst have me do in such a Case, or "what can be thought on to prevent my being disobedient, in not complying with what the Lord my God requires; nay, so positively demands at my

" Hands!

The lovely Youth, when he was now clearly convinced and evidently confirmed upon what a Tragical Account he had been brought to that fatal Place, was feized with Fear and Terror, trembling at the Thoughts and Apprehensions of approaching Death, nor was he able to stand the Shock without Horror, notwithstanding all the possible Efforts he made to overcome his Pusilanimity and want of Resolution: But what could be expected from one of his tender Age? For, in Truth, he was but, as we may say, an Infant.

Under this Apprehension and Concern, he cast a mournful Look towards his Aged, Sorrowful Father, and faid; "Why, my Beloved Father! why did you " not give me Notice of this before we came from "Home? I might then have had an Opportunity of " taking Leave of my Dear and Pious Mother, and " might have received from her Mouth the last Blessing " I shall ever have from her in this World: I might " then have had the Happiness to have prostrated my-" felf before her with a Filial Humility, and to have " laid my Head under her Feet, and have im-"plored her Pardon and Forgiveness for what-" ever I had offended her in, and should have " had her Farewel Salem, before I had departed from " before her Eyes, never to behold them more; " before my Immortal Spirit had relinquished this " Earthly Clay: This would have been to me an ex-" ceeding great Comfort and Satisfaction. To this Expostulation Abraham made Reply; " I was

"cautious, my Beloved! nor dared I mention any thing of this important Affair to thee, fearing thou

" shouldst have discovered it to thy Mother, who, doubtless, would never have given her Consent; but

'would

would have prevented my Proceeding in it, and not have fuffered thee to have come; whereby, I should have incurred the Lord's high Displeasure, through my Disobedience in complying with what He had

fo strictly enjoyned me. " Far be it from me, said Ishmael, that I should be, in any-wise, instrumental to your Disobedience: Accomplish, my dear Father, the Holy Injunction of the Almighty; Obey, I befeech you, this His Divine Precept without the least Delay or Hesitation upon my Account; for, assure your self, that fince his Sacred Majesty vouchsafes to accept of so infignificant and worthless a Victim as I am, for an Oblation, I obey the Holy Decree with a perfect Resignation, and am intirely satisfied it be instantly put in Execution. Approach, my dear Father, I beg you, that I may kiss you between the Eyes, and give you my Farewel Salem; the which when I shall have done, and taken my Leave of them for Ever, let then those Eyes be impartial Witnesses how patiently, and with what Humility and Resignation, I will, like an innocent Lamb, fubmit my Throat to your Knife to be offered up to the Lord as a Victim, since it is for His Holy Service: And I intreat you, my Beloved Parent. as in this present Juncture there is no Remedy nor Medium, to malter up all your innate Courage and Greatness of Sould Let your Heart, that seems now to be so tenderly touch'd with Compassion and Reluctancy, become intenfible to Pity, and hard as a Rock; let it be, for a while, divested of all Softness, or, as it were, of all Humanity: Forget that I am your Son; for, upon an Occasion wherein it is inconfiftent and inconvenient to harbour the least Spark of Compassion, as in this Case it is altogether so, then a Compassionate Person is rather an Enemy than otherwise. No, the first Thing you do, the first Step you take, tye my Hands with a Cord very fast, that they may not be at Liberty M 2

" to make any Resistance when you apply the Knife to my Flesh: And take Heed, my Honoured Fa-" ther, that your Garments are not spotted and de-" filed with any Drops of my Blood, for should it is so happen that they be dyed therewith, that Sight "would hourly bring the Remembrance of this Tragical Circumstance tresh into your Thoughts: And besides, take Notice, I beseech you, that if my Mother should chance to see it, she will, every Minute, endure a most cruel and vitter Martyrdom. Be pleased, my Father, with humble Submission I " beg it of you, to comfort her under her Affliction for my sake, and give her my last Salutation; and, I intreat you, return her my Thanks for having conceived in her Womb a Son, whom the Almighty has been pleased to deem worthy to be chosen for " a Victim to be facrificed to his Holy Name and for " His Service. I fear, O my good Father, when the " sharp edg'd Steel shall pass over my Throat, with " my dying Groans, or my struggling Limbs, I may discompose you; for, in Effect, I am but Flesh " and Blood, and subject to all the Frailties incident to that base and earthly Composition. By this, I am apprehensive, lest the Merit of my spontaneous Refignation should be fullied and diminished. But, alas! my Parent! I too plainly perceive your Sor-" row and Concern: I beg you not to give way to " it; but do the Duty that is required of you, without any further Reluctancy: Take the Weapon in " your Hand, and delay no longer to comply with your "Obligation: Shake off the relenting Pity you have for me; but if you have not otherwise the Power, " cover my Eyes and Face with the Veil you brought; and, when I am once Dead and Cold, then bury my " Body out of your Sight: But I define you'll be " pleased to interr me in the same Cloaths I have on; " but this Al juba [an Upper-Garment] my Mother " put upon me this Morning when we left her, I beg you to return it to her again, that by often " looking

ftrated.

looking upon it, she may recall her Son sometimes into her Memory, and it may, perhaps, be fome little Consolation to her for the Abience of her only Child me was so fond of.

Abraham, when he beheld fuch wonderful Conftancy and Resolution, with so sincere and unusual a Piety and Fortitude in one fo young as was Ishmacl his Son; and, when he called to Mind the Arguments he had us'd to encourage him, and with what an Heroick Intrepidity he was ready and fully prepared to embrace a painful Martyrdom; When he recollected all this, I fay, his Thoughts were variously and differently employ'd: On one Hand he look'd upon the sharp Weapon wherewith he was about to cut the Veins and spill the Blood of that innocent Child, the very Sight whereof pierc'd him to the Bottom of his Soul: On the other Hand, he was very much heartned and comforted at the Fortitude he beheld in his Son, and how foon he had shaken off the Terrors and Apprehensions of Death, to which he now so chearfully offer'd himself without the least Reluctancy br Hesitation. So that without any further Delay, the zealous Patriarch began to make ready to accomplish the intended Sacrifice.

In order to this, he set down what Luggage he had about him, which consisted only of a Sort of a Felted or Shar Hope. Grainent cast over his Shoulders, and a Wallet make of a Deer's Skin, tann'd with the Hair, hanging by his Side, wherein he constantly put his Provision whenever he went abroad to take his Rounds about his Lands, as he frequently did: He then, with great Reverence and Humility, began his Salab or Devotion'till the Sun was mounted up about half Way towards the Meridian, that the Refulgent Rays of that glorious Planet, when in its brightest Splendor, might be Witnesses of the meritorious Proceedings, Oblation and perfect Resignation of him and of his pious Son. When he had pro-

M 3

crated himself before the Lord, he made Him this inemorable Oration or Prayer.

ABRAHAM'S PRATER before the SACRIFICE.

Most High and Omnipotent Sovekers n!

MAY all the Calestial Potentates of thy Blessed Sera-phick Choirs give Praises to thy Holy Name, with their melodious and echoing Hymns, for Ever and Ever! For, of all thy wonderful and inimitable Works, none was ever done in Van, or without the utmost Perfection! No Creature ever felt the Effects of thy dreadful Wrath and Indignation without having justly deserved the same! Thy Promises are as inviolable, and thy Covenants as stable and immoveable, as thy fixed Throne! Thou never didst refuse to send thy Succour and Assistance to them who implored it: We have hourly Tokens of thy great and boundless Love towards us; and the Influence of thy Divine Grace is continually distributed amongst thy Creatures, with the Intent, that they make the right Use thereof for their Eternal Welfare. In the Holy Decrees of thy secret Judgments, there is neither a Why, How, nor Wherefore: All is firm, sure, and inevitable! They are all fix'd, irrevocable and infinite! · I am now, Lord! upon the Point of A. Complishing what thou hast commanded me to prisorni; Grant, therefore. I beseech thee of thy unmeasureable Bounty, that I may be illuminated with thy Grace, so that I may be able, perfectly to compleat what I have taken in Hand to thy Honour and G'ory; and that no Obstacle may occur to prevent, this my Offering's being acceptable in thy Sight, and to thy intire Satisfaction. I ask not this Grace presumptuously, or through the Merit of any of my past Actions, or of my present prostrate Posture of Humiliation; but I beg it out of the infinite Love and Compassion

passion thou hast always manifested to Mankind, and to me in particular, though unworthy of the least of thy Favours. I implore it by the great Mercies thou didft cause to descend down upon Adam: By the unparalell'd Deference thou didst show to Noah, in eletting him to be the Director and the principal Transactor in that so important and never-to be-forgotten an Allion: By all thy facred Precepts, which we are in Duty bound to obferve; and by all thy mighty Bleffings, I befeech thee, most Gracious Monarch! to receive this my Oblation, which is, with an implicite Faith, Confilence and Resignation, offered, directed and dedicated to thy Divinity, and in Conformity to thy Holy Will and Command. Thy glorious Planets, the refulgent Sun and the beautiful Moon, with all the bleffed Seraphims that are Attendants about thy Throne of Glory, shall be all Witnesses of my Chedience. And be thou also, O Faithful Seraphim! most beauteous Gabriel! I beg and supplicate thee, be Thou an Intercessor for me, that other my Offering may find a gracious and favourable Reception; as thou canst testify, that I do it purely in Obedience to the Injunction laid on me by the Almighty Lord of Lords.

Abribam, as foon as he had ended this Prayer or Address to the King of Heaven, immediately laid hold or his beloved Child, and having first bound his Hands, he cast him apon the Ground, and then, between Resolution and Despair, he approach'd the Keen-edg d Knife to the tender Infoat of this Innocent, saying, at the same time, these Words, (a)

Bismil-

⁽a) These Words are constantly used by all Mahometans in general when they kill any Creature that is to be eaten, for which Reason, they don't care to eat of the Meat that is kill'd by Christians, who never practife that Ceremony: But they are not altogether so very scrupulous in this Case as are the Jews, who have, besides this, other Reasons for not eating with any Sort of People, but those of their own Religion, especially Meat. — The last Word is here super-Hugafly M 4

Bismillabi! Allah bu Ackhar wa Adimu! That is, In the Name of God! God is Great and Powerful!

At this Instant the Earth, with the very Centres and the profoundest Abysses thereof, began to tremble; nay, the Heavens themselves shook, and were agitated: The Seas, the Rivers and the Springs were as unsettled as in the greatest Tempest, or Hurrican; The Dolphins and the rest of the Inhabitants of that Element, funk down, in an unufual Aftonishment, to the lowest Centres of the Deep, to hide themselves for Fear. The Coelectial Choirs of Angels were all, in general, almost drowned in Tears, being extremely affected with Compassion, Pity, and Concern at the Sight of fo moving an Object. The Fowls and Birds of the Air flew here and there in a promiscuous Confusion, chirping and lamenting in their Language; and the wild Beafts of the Earth sent forth most frightful Howlings and Yellings. The Devils in Legions, fled away to shelter themselves, being as much terrify'd at the mighty Confusion they beheld, as full of Shame and Resentment to see that all their Snares, their Subtlety, and their Malice, wherewith they had expected, nay, even made fure of interrupting or quite preventing this fanclified and pious Work, had proved Ineffectual.

"But, amidst all these Prodigies, we forget the Sufferings of the righteous, and much so be pitied "Father: What must his Sentiments be under so

" away that innocent Life he would have preferved

[&]quot; sharp a Tryal! To be seld his fear and only Child bound and stretch'd out as his Feet, his own Hand arm'd with a sharp and fatal Steel ready to take

fluously added by the Author, I suppose, as he often does, to make out his Verse; for what the Mabomerans say, when they cut the Throat of any Creature whatsoever that is to be eaten (and as they affirm in Imitation of Abrabam upon this Occasion) is only Bismillabi, allab bu Ackbar: Nor do they hardly do any thing at all without using the Expression of Bismillabi, or In the Name of God.

" a thousand times rather than his own; and yet, " in Obedience to the Absoluteness of the Injunction, " he was rather fedulously diligent in that cruel Af-

" fair, than negligently lukewarm.

We are informed by facred Writ, That he felt at once, Four different penetrating Afflictions, which fearch'd and pierc'd into his suffering Heart to such a Degree, that it became, as it were, like melted Wax; either of the which was abundantly sufficient to reduce any Mortal, however courageous and resolute, to his last Gasp; as it undoubtedly had him, if the Protecting Hand of his All-powerful Creator had not been extended over him. The First was to fee himself obliged to become the Butcher of his only Child, and who was intirely spotless, faultless, and innocent, fat from having, in the least, merited so The Second was the shocking deplorable a Destiny. Thoughts, when he look'd upon the sharp Edge of his Weapon, of what a cruel and intolerable Smart the poor harmless Child must endure when he received the fatal Wound in his tender Flesh. The Third was, when he reflected upon the excessive heart-breaking Sentiments of his Mother, when the should come to hear of the miserable and untimely Death of the Child she so tenderly doated upon, and in whom the had center'd her Delight, Joy and Expectations. The Fourth was that it was altogether out of his Power, by any humane Means, to deliver his Child from undergoing the vitte. Cup fince it was the express and positive Command of the Eternal Monarch it should be so, with the which he was absolutely and inevitably obliged to comply.

"What a Tryal was Leve! How hardly must this " faithful Servant of the Lord, this Holy Wrestler, be put to it, to contend with Four such potent " and contrary Adversaries! Yet, nevertheless, by " his Constancy, his Perseverance and Resolution, he

"prevail'd and got the Victory over them all."

He now, animated with a pious Zeal, with Vigour and Refolution, grasp'd the merciless Steel in his Hand, and, with his utmost Strength, drew the keen Edge across the delicate, tender, unresisting Throat of the immaculate Victim: But without Effect; for the Angels of God had interpoled fome Obstacle between the Knife and Ishmael's Skin, and at the same Moment cry'd out to their Sovereign in one Voice; " Behold, O most Gracious Lord! those thy Ser-" vants and Friends, whom thou hast elected from " among all the Nations of Mankind; fee their Suf-" ferings with thine own All-seeing Eyes; Have " Compassion upon them, since thou knowest their " Integrity and Obedience: Pity the tender Nonage " of the innocent Child, we beseech thee of thy in-" finite Mercy."

God answered the Blessed and Compassionate Angels in these Words; "I see it all; I am an Eye-witness of what has been transacted: If they implore my Succour in this their Sorrowful Conflict, in this their terrible and bitter Tribulation, I, who am the most Merciful amongst the Merciful, will assuredly and infallibly assist and deliver them.

The zealous Patriarch again took hold of his Knife, and, lifting up his Arm, he passed it with all his Might, over his Son's Neck; but the Endeavour proved likewise fruitless and aboutive. Then said Ishmael to him, is also, my Father! What means this! What's become of your wonted Strength, your pristine Vigour and undaunted Resolution? How comes it about, you are so strangely altered from what you have always been? In the Lord's Name, shake off this Pusilanimity and inglorious Cowardice; and if the Knife's Edge will not cut, thrust it in Point-ways, then it must surely penetrate! Advance your fearful, trembling Arm with Vigour and Resolution, that it may pierce my yield-

" yielding Flesh, without your giving Way to your unseasonable Reluctancy for me. Hasten, without " farther Delay, to fulfil the Sacred Decree, in Spight " and Opposition of your mortal and implacable " Enemy the Devil, who is using all his possible " Endeavours to obstruct and deter your Proceeding " in the Accomplishing an Injunction so Sacred as " is this you are about.

Abraham now tried that Way also, but notwithstanding he thrust forwards with all his Force, to make the sharp Point penetrate into the Child's Throat, imagining that by so doing, he might be able to make an End of him, and so put him out of his Pain at once; yet he could not possibly either wound or draw Blood of him; which when Ishmael faw, he got up, and throwing himself upon his Knees, he made his Address to the Almighty in this short Prayer.



Ishmael's PRAYER.

IT Bounteous Lord, who livest and reignest, for Ever and Ever, to all Eternity! Thou who art Abfolute Mona b over all the Heavens, the Earths, and the Waters, ibere being none that dares contradict the least of thy Decrees! Touchas simplore thee, to cast an Eye of Compassion upon my tender Years, and commiferate the Gray Hairs of my offlitted, aged Parent. Grant, O thou just and impartial Judge! that this our Oblation may have a speedy Catastrophe, and that it may be accomplished to the Honour and Glory of thy Blessed Name. Toou perfettly knowest our Intentions, as we likewise are satisfied and convinced that with only thy Will it shall be so, it may be brought to a happy Conclusion, and I shall be out of my Pain and at Rest. As thou knowe!t

knowest what I am, so, in like Manner, I am not at all ignorant, that what I shall be, or what is to become of me, is wholly in thy Power and at thy Disposal. And, as thou art the only Victorious Conqueror, who never was, nor never can be conquered, do not, I intreat thee, dispise this my voluntary Offering, lest the Accursed Enemy the Devil should remain with the Victory, and I, notwithstanding my pious Intent, be vanquished and confounded.

As foon as the pious Youth had thus ended his Prayer, he, with a surprizing Magnanimity and Resolution, returned again, and laid down his Neck at his Father's Feet, faying; "Come, my dear Father, " dispatch and make an End of me." Abraham then made a Fourth Tryal to wound his Son's Throat, but his Arm was now this Time withheld by the Faithful Angel Gabriel, who, by the Command of the most High and Sovereign Monarch, had descended, and brought with him a fine, fat, and beautiful Ram, which had been bred in the richest Pastures of the Coleftial Paradife.

The Bleffed Angel then, detaining and holding back his Arm, faid to him; " Defift, thou Upright " Friend of the Almighty; Forbear, and et thy illustrious Child at Liberty; for he is not the Victim " the Lord requires. Yet his Oblation is perertheless " compleatly accomplished: Lit in go; and for his " Ransom, take and sacrifice his chosen Ram, which "thy Lord hath, with his own Hand, picked out of " his Cœlestial Flocks, on purpose to redeem the pi-" ous Ishmael: This is the Offering His Divine Ma-" jesty is pleased to accept of instead of thy Son, be-" ing intirely fatisfied with the Integrity of you " both. "

The good Patriarch upon this, with excessive Joy and Content, unbound his Son, and instantly offered up the Ram which the Faithful Gabriel had brought from Paradife; the Flesh whereof he got ready, and they

they made a joyful and delicious Meal of it: And from hence is derived the venerable Ceremony of the (a) Adaheas, which the True Believers always perform at the Feast of El Corban, that is, Of the Sacrifice which is left us as an unecceptionable Precept by our Honoured Prophet Mahommed, and afterwards recommended to us by his excellent and venerable (b)

Sahaabah, or Companions.

After

⁽a) Adahem. Though I am tolerably well acquainted with this Word my self, yet I rather chuse to insert (as I often do, that my Readers may see, I give them the Authority of so Authentick an Author) what Monfieur D'Herbelot (ays under the Word Adhha, which is the true Pronunciation. He says; It is a Festival of the Mahometans, kept upon the Twelfth Day of the Moon Debou'lbagiat, which is the Twelfth and last of their [Lunar] Year. This Name fignifies, The Month of the Pilgrimage, because particularly observed for the Ceremonies of the Pilgrims at Mecca. On that Day they solemnly facrifice a Sheep at Merca, and at no other Place [He means the Ceremony there is solemnized after a peculiar Manner; for on that Day, which is the first Day of their great Beyram. every one that is able, folemnly facrifices one or more Sheep, throughout the whole Mahometan Dominions which bears the Name of the Festival by the Turks commonly called the Great Begram [and by the Araba Asyd el Kebir, or Aayd el Corban, i. e. The great Pasqua, or the Fiftival of the Sacrifice \ to diftinguish it from the Lesler one, which immediately succeeds their Great Fast of Ramadam. The Eastern Obristians call it the Mabomerans Easter. This Festival is likewise called Jaum el Carban, or the Day of Sacrifice, because on that Day every ringrifin may sacrifice as many Sheep as he pleases. These Victims are called sin the Plural Dhahiat. They go out of Mecca to celebrate this Solemnity in a Vancy Mina, or Muna, and there they sometimes offer a Camel. This is the only Sacrifice the Mahometans use; and this they observe in the Commemoration of Abraham. It is positively afferted by their Authors, That the Horns of this very Ram, which was facrificed instead of Ishmael, were, by the Arabs, affixed to the Golden Gutter which received the Rain Water from the Roof of the Caabah, and continued there 'till Mahomes's Days, who caused them to be taken away, to deprive those People of any Motive to Idolatry.

⁽b) Sabadah or Sababah, is the Plural Number of Sabeb and Ashab, a Friend or Companion, and, in some Senses, a Master and Owner of any Thing. But the Word, as it does here, always figni-

After all this was over, they gladly began to descend from the Mountain, and with joyful Countenances hastened their Steps towards the City; where being arrived, they met the Child's Mother, who having been in a great Care and Concern at their long Stay, was coming out to look after them; and when The beheld them coming, the ran and took her Son in her Arms, and tenderly embraced him, kiffing his lovely Eyes and Cheeks a Thousand Times. They gave her a particular Account of all that had passed: At the Recital whereof, the was exceedingly terrified and amazed; and although, from that Day forwards, fhe was more than ordinary careful of her Son, and would never venture him a Moment out of her Sight. yet she could never be easy; but was always under a Jealouly and a suspicious Apprehension, lest the like Accident might befal him again: Nor did she ever think him fecure, 'till one Day the Faithful Angel Gabriel appeared to her, and assured her, That from the Loins of Ishmael her Son should proceed Men of pure and exemplary Lives; and that he should be the Father of infinite Generations, and the Founder of innumerable Tribes of gallant and undaunted Warriors, from whom should descend the noble and most illustrious Chieftain, the great and famous Leader Mahommed of ever Bleffed Memory, the laft, or as we may fay, the Seal of all the Prophets; for the Love of whom, and for whose Sake alone, God created the Heavens with all they Illuminations, Planets and Signs, the Earths, Plants, Seas, Rivers, &c.

The Great and Royal Princess remained satisfied, joyful and content at this Assurance, returning Prai-

fies Mahomet's Companions, being Ten in Number, some whereof were his immediate Succeffors, as Abubeker, Omar, Otham, Ali,
Sc. They were all very famous for their Learning, Piety, Valour,
Employments or Dignities, and their Memories are held in great
Authority and Vene: ation among the Mahometans, They are spoken
of by Dr. Prideaux in his L. of Mahom. Which see.

ses and Thanksgivings to the Lord of Heaven, who had been pleased to grant her so mighty a Blessing: And the good Abraham fanctified the Hour of that great and memorable Transaction that had happened in the Mountain, with Two Prostrations and Humiliations, which are, to this Day, observed by many pious Mussulmans: By which is meant, That Time of the Morning when the Sun is so high advanced in his Ascent, that his Rays are upon the ingre Surface of this Side of the Earthly Globe: This Point of Time is what we call Adoha, and is the same wherein Abraham began first to make ready to offer up his Son, when they arrived at the Mountain-Top: And for the Four different and contrary Afflictions he had to contend with all at once, as has been related, be re he began to apply the Knife to his Son's Throat, the righteous Patriarch instituted Four Prostrations, &c. as a Token of his grateful Acknowledgment to his Lord and Creator, for delivering him from Four fuch terrible Adversaries; which Devotions he performed as the Sun was just mounted to the Zenith, or rather Meridian a for the whole Time of the Sacrifice continued from the Sun's being, as I have faid before, in his Adoba, 'till full Noon, from whence our High Salah of the Dohar. or Noor-Tide; had its first Original: The which, with all the rest of the Holy Precepts, are enjoyned us by the Sacred Law of our Bleffed Prophet Mahommed of ever Holy Memory, to the unexpressible Benefit of all True Believers.





C H A P. IX.

The LINE of ISAAC.

The Angel Gabriel brings Sarah Tydings of her bearing a Son in her Old Age. Her Diffidence. The Angel's Prophecy concerning the Posterity of Isaac. Abraham's Indifference. Isaac's Birth. His Character. That of Jacob. Of Joseph. Of Moses. Of Joshua. Of David. Of Solomon, with his strange Adventures. Of Daniel. Of Josas. Of St. John the Baptist. Of Jesus Christ; and the Antichristian Sentiments of the Mahometans conterning him. (a)

F T E R this great and memorable Sacrifice, which had, in every Particular, been transacted as I have before related, Abraham, who had taken up his Abode within the Confines of Arabia, where he had passed the greatest Part of his Life;

was now growing towards his latter End, being full an Hundred Years old, and his Wife Sarah Ninety. She

(a) The Argument my Author gives this his 9th Chapter runs thus; Cuentafe en este Canto, la Linea de Tabaq Farron de los Judios y Cristianos, y el asiemo del Pueblo de Israel, y los grandes Hechos de

She was now past all Expectation or Probability of ever having any Children, as having been hitherto barren all her whole Life, and now arrived at an Age of, almost, Decrepidness; so that she might, by the Course of Nature, very rationally be in Despair of ever becoming the Mother of a Son.

" But as the hidden Causes of all those mysterious Secrets of Nature are known and manifested " to the All-knowing Creator, and to none but Him; " and as it is His Divine Pleasure it shall be so, He " never vouchfafing to permit any but Himself alone " to be endowed with a consummate and perfect Know-" ledge, it becomes not us Mortals to be over-curious, " but, in all Things, to submit to His superior

Wifdom.

For the L8rd, notwithstanding the apparent Imposibility, was pleased at that Time to dispatch away the Seraphic Gabriel, with Orders to descend to the Earth, and there to deliver a Message to the despairing Matron. He came to her and spoke thus; "Sarah! It is ordained by the Lord of Heaven, that " you conceive and bring forth a Son." To which she, with a loud Laughter, made him this Reply; " My Lord! You are furely come to mock me: Your "Words and the Subject of your Message are such, " that I can't refrain from Laughter. What Pro-" spect or Probability can I have of bringing forth Children, when I am come to my Journey's End? " How can it be expected or imagined, that I should

los Anavies qui de aqui procedieron basta yce alch calam, y las ventajos que de cada uno dellos credamos: que fue el principal Motibo de bazer efte Libro, for que avia muchos ygnorantes dellos. That is; " In this 61 Canticle, of Chapter, an Account is given of the Line of Isaac Patron of t e Jews and Christians, and the Foundation of the Peo-" ple of Ifrael, with the great Deeds of those Prophets who pro-" ceeded from that Stock: Which was the principal Motive for " composing this Book, because many were ignorant of those M Things. N

ever hold a Son, to suckle him at these Breasts of " mine, which are, through Age, become so wrink-

led, lank and languid?

The Angel then answered her to this Purpose; " Mark well what I fay, thou worthy, though incre-" dulous Woman! Listen attentively to my Words: "The Son that shall be born unto thee, shall bear " this very Name: He shall be called Laughter: But " he shall be the Father of very numerous Genera-"tions, and the Founder of an Illustrious Genealogy, " wherein shall be many holy, pious and fanctified " Prophets and Patriarchs; from whom shall likewise " proceed a wicked, perverse and most degenerate "Race of People: For in the same Manner as thou " hast, so inconsiderately, derided and made slight of " the facred Word of God, fo shall thy inture Poste-" rity become the Scoff and Derifion of the Accurfed

Lucifer.

When Gabriel had spoke thus, he departed, leaving Sarah not a little surprized and overjoyed; who immediately went forth out of her House to seek for her Husband, to impart to him the glad Tydings the Angel had brought her; and that God had promifed them a Son, who should prove the Ornament and Comfort of his House and Posterity. She found Abraham in Company with his Son Ishmael, whom he for dearly loved, and whom he held in his Arms tenderly embracing. When the had told him the whole Caufe of her Joy and Astonishment, he, with a kind of a cold Indifference, only faid; "If the Lord pleases but to " preserve this I have already, I shall be intirely sa-"tisfied: Meaning, That his Son Ishmael alone, was what he had the greatest Love and Esteem for in this World, and that he feemed to be doubtful and to make Difficulties, and likewife to be indifferent, as to his ever being the Father of another Child.

However, at the End of Nine Months, his Wife Sarah was delivered of a fair Son, and they called him by the Name of Isaac, which Word fignifies

Laughter:

Laughter: This was done in Conformity to the Forewarning the bleffed Angel Gabriel had given to Sarah his Mother.

This Isaac was the Father, Founder, or Patron of the Tribes of Beni Israel, who are the Fews or Sons of Facob, otherwise called Israel; a People in former Ages, exceedingly beloved, favoured and honoured by the Almighty. This just Patriarch Isaac took to Wife a chast, fair and beautiful Virgin, of Hebrew Descent, whose Name was Rebecca: She was of noble and honourable Parentage, and had been brought up by Batuel, who was a very upright and devout Person, and took great Care of her Education. The Fruits of her Marriage with Isaac were two Twin-Brothers, Facob and (a) Esau, who strove and contended mightily in N 2

⁽a) Efau the Son of Hase and Rebecca, and Twin-Brother to the Patriarch Faceb, is by all Mahomeran Historians, called Au Ben Ishac. They tell all that Story with very little Variation from Mosey's Account of it in Genesis; only add, That the Bleffing Isaac deligned for Esau, but gave to Jacob, by the Contrivance of his Wife Re-becca, particularly regarded facob's Posterity, out of which were to proceed the Prophets and Messengers of God: And this Blessing being, by God's Appointment, given away from Elau, he begged, that his Line might, instead of Prophets, produce Kings, Emperors, and mighty Men; and accordingly most of the Mahometan Historiographers affirm, That Esau had a Son called Roum, from whom all the Greek and Roman Emperors are descended. Elau, they say, married feveral Wives, and had by them a numerous Iffice. was Nahalat, the Daughter of his Uncle Isbmael. The second Adah. Daughter to Elon Hefteen, a Canaanean. After these he married Greeks, whose Offspring remain'd in their Mother's Country. Abou'l Farage lays, That Elau made War upon his Brother Facob, who at last slew him with an Arrow. Elau is likewise furnamed Edom, being so called because he was Red-haired. This the Arabs have borrowed from the Hebrew, and call the Posterity of Elan, Edomiona and E. Jonnin, the Edomines or Idumeans. They also give them the Nane of Banen or Bani el Asfar, the Children of the Yellow, Fair, or Red hair'd Man, which Edom fignifies in the Hebrew Tongue. But by this Name they do not only mean the Idumeans or Ed mites, but apply it likewise to the Greeks and Romans, whom they believe to descend from Esau. The Talmudists and mo-

their Mother's Womb, about who should be first born: However *Esau* got the better there, and came out foremost, whom his Brother *Jacob* immediately sollowed at his Heels: So that *Esau*, by his Robustness and an arrogant Resolution, got the Advantage of his meeker Brother, as to the Precedency of Eirth-right; but (a) *Jacob*, in Retaliation, defrauded him of the Blessing of his dying Father, and was endowed with a larger Portion of God's Grace.

Jacob was a most Righteous Man: He went into Mesopotamia, where he married two Sisters, the Daughters of his Uncle Laban; and afterwards he espoused two young Damsels who had been his Handmaids, insomuch, that the whole Number of lawfully wedded Wives he had, was Four: He had by those four Wives, Twelve Sons, Prophets and Patriarchs of high Esteem and Degree, from whom proceeded Twelve Tribes or Lineages. Of these Twelve Houses or Stocks, all the whole People of Israel, that is to say, the Nations of the Jews, had their Original Descent; amongst which

dern fews, have infused this ill grounded, foolish Notion into the Heads of the Mahometans, with the malicious Design of bringing down the Curses the Prophets laid on the Idumeans or Edomies upon the Christians in general, and even upon our Blessed Saviour himself; but in this Respect, they must never harbour any Thoughts of the Mahometans agreeing with them.

People,

⁽a) They say, Jacob is called Israel in Syriac, and that he was the Father of Twelve Sons, whom they generally call Asbath, that is, the Tribes, because they were the Parents and Founders of the Twelve Tribes of the Jews; and, that of this Patriarch's Race came all the Prophets, except Three, who are Aioub or Job, Shioab or Jethro, Father-in-Law to Moses, and Mahomet; which Three, they say, descended from Ishmel, and were Arabs by Nation; though some Writers leave out Job, and mention only the two others. The Taarich Monthekbeb adds, That not only the Gift of Prophecy continued among the Sons of Jacob, but also the Regal Power, which remained amongst them, 'till the Time of Isa and Jahia, that is, Jesus Christ and St. John the Baptist; after whom the Roman and Persians destroy'd their Country. The same Author says, That Jecob dyed in in Fasp, Ge, all exactly as in the Bible.

People, there have been a venerable Number of very vertuous and pious Men, Servants of the most High God, whose Fear was continually before their Eyes. and upon whom the Lord was pleased to pour down very great and exemplary Mercies, and to bestow upon them uncommon Portions of his Divine Grace: Yet. notwithstanding, as I have before hinted, from this Favoured and Illustrious Family, by their mixing with Strange and Idolatrous Nations, they, in succeeding Ages, became so degenerately adulterated, that the latter Generations of that once so noble a Nation, have rendered themselves infamous, despised, hated and contemptible throughout the whole World: They have had many and terrible Instances of the Wrath and Indignation of their incenfed God, whose avenging Arm hath not yet ceased from pursuing that obstinate, wicked and perverse People.

The most worthy of all the Sons of Facob, was that just and ever-memorable Patriarch Foseph. From this same Stock descended the Righteous Legislator Moses, that for-ever-samous Person, who was deemed worthy to converse with God Himself, and to receive from His Divine Hands those Sacred Laws, which were written with God's Finger upon the Tables. Aaron the High Priest was Brother to this Holy Man, and was a great Assister to him, in the Publication of those Laws of the Most High. From the same Lineage likewise descended that Renowned and Warlike Leader Foshua, who won that miraculous Battle. As was also the Royal David, the samous and sanctified Author of (a) El Zabour, or the Psalms, a Book re-

⁽a) El Zabrur, or, as some pronounce it, El Zebour, is the Plural Number of Zebr, which in Arabick signifies a Book. The Word Zabour hath two Significations. In the First Place, it is the Name of the Book of the Divine Decrees, which the Mabometans otherwise call Lough el Mahsomet, The secret Tables. In the next Place, as it is generally taken, it implies the Psaluer, or Book of Psalms, wherewish they believe that God inspired David. They add, That

vised by God Himself, and signed with His own Hand: The Son of this Royal Prophet was the Magnissicent and most Wise Solomon; he, who thro' the Transcendancy and efficacious Virtue of his Ring, obtained Universal Command, nothing daring to dispute his Will. Of this People was likewise the holy Daniel, who was cast to the Lions to be devoured. And Jonas, who was swallowed by the Whale, proceeded from the same Original. Zacharias the Sacerdote, that devout Man, who was espoused to the vertuous Anna or Hannah, who was the Mother of the unspotted (a) Miriam, or Mary, that chaste and undefiled Virgin, whose Memory is of such high Veneration in the World; and is the

this Royal Prophet sung them himself, and caused the Levites and his Musicians to fing them to the Sound of Instruments before the Holy Atk. However, the Book the Mahometans call Zabiur, does not contain the same Pfalms we have in the Pfalter, but only a confused Extract of several Things, which have not the least Relation to David or his Pfalms. They likewife say, That the Engile or Holy Steffel was fent by God to Felus Christ 1200 Years after David received from Heaven his Canticles or Songs called Zabour; and the Sabis of Sabians, who pretend they have Adam's Book, do also boast, that they have the true Zabrus: But this Book of the Sabians is still more remote from David's Pfalms than that of the Mahometans, and is rather the same with that they call Dessour. which comprehends their Law, or Superflitious Religion; and it is likely they rather call it Zabour from the general Signification of this Word, which is Book, than from that peculiar one the Ma. bometans give it. D'Herbelot in Zebour. Of these Sabians, see the fame Author under the Words Saba and Sabi, where is a large Account of them.

(a) The Arabick Name Miriam, that is Mary, is taken from the Hebrew and Syriack: By this Name they always call the bleffed Virgin Mother of our Lord, ever adding Lella, or Lady. It is the proper Name of many Women. The Alcoran, in feveral Places, makes very honourable Mention of our bleffed Lady, and there is a whole Chapter that bears her Name; and some others speak not only of her Birth, but of her Mother, S. Ann, being big of her, and likewise of her Education in the House of Zachariah, and in the Temple; as also of her divine and miraculous Delivery;

same from whose Body was born the most Just and Holy Isa, or Festis, whom the deluded Christians blindly, erroneously and idolatrously worship, and have

to all which the Expositors add several Traditions of the Eastern Christians, which, but for them, 'tis probable, had been lost. One of them is. That God (according to the Alcoran) pre-ferved her and her Son from the Devil. Honfain Vaes, a noted Historian, expounds this Preservation in these Words; "No Child, " fays he, is born into the World, that the Devil does not touch " and handle 'till be makes it cry, and except Miriam and her "Son, none were ever preserved, and exempted from this Haid-Ing." - This Tradition feems to have some Allusion to Original Sin, called by the Arabs (as I have faid somewhere else) Hebat el Calb, that is, The Grains of the Heart. - As for S. Ann, the Bleffet Virgin's Mother, the is known by the Mahomerars by her proper Name Hannah; of whom they fay, That when the was with Child of our Laty, she vowed to dedicate to God what the bore in her Womb, and accordingly performed her Promife as foon as the was delivered, by offering up her Daughter in the Temple. Mahomet makes God fay upon the Eirth of the Bleffed Virgin, "I have na ned her Miriam;" Which Name, say the Espolitors, is the same as Amat Allah, God's Handmaid; an Exposition taken from our Lady's Words to the Angel; Rehold the 13and naid of the Land. The Impostor Milhomer, who always inlarges upon the Truths of our Scriptures, fays, That God gave Mary in keeping to Zachary, who shut her up in a Chamber of the Temple, the Door whereof was fo high, that there was no coming to it but by a Ladder, the Key whereof he always carry'd about him. He very frequently went to see her, and always found by her great Store of the choicest Fruits the Land of Palestine produced, and ever in the wrong Seafon, when they were no where elfe to be found, which at laft, made him ask her, " How the came by that fine fruit ?" To which the answer'd; " All you see comes from God, who furnish-" eth whom he pleases with all things in Abundance." - They extol the Purity of the bleffed Virgin in the highest Degree, and not many Years ago a Turk at Constantinople suffered the most cruel of all Deaths, being impaled alive, for uttering an unfeemly Expression concerning her. — There is an odd fabulous Tradition goes among them, about a certain Princess, in former Ages, whole Name was Alankara, which Khondem r compares to the miraculous Conception of the Virgin Mary. The Story runs thus; She was the Daughter of Giombine the Son of Bilder King of the Mogals, of the Rice of Kint, the Second that reign'd over them in the Northern Alia, after the Re citablishing of that Nation, This Prin-

have equalized with God, by whom both He and all other Creatures were made. Jahia, or John, whose Life was so exemplary, and so exceeding pious, with

cels married Doujoun her Coulin Germain, then King of the Moguls, by whom the had Two Sons, called Belghedt and Bekghedt. After the Death of her Husband, Alankara governed his Dominions, and brought up her Children with great Prudence. She being awake one Night in her Chamber, a very bright shining Light entered in at her Mouth, and passing through her Body, came out at her Private Parts, which surprized her very much; but far greater was her Amazement, when she perceived herself afterwards to be with Child, without a Husband, or having had to do with any Man. She called an Affembly of the chief of her Subjects, and acquainted them with the whole Matter, and finding they would not be persuaded to believe what she said, she caused several of them to flay all Night in her Appartment, where they were all Eye Witneffes of the same thing, which happerled to her constantly every Night, whereby her Reputation was cleared. When the Time was expired, the was delivered of three Sons. The First called Boukoun Cabaki, from whom descended the Tartars called Cabakin and Kapgiak; The Second Bouskin Selgue from whom descended the Selgiucides. The Third Bouzangir, who was one of the Fore fathers of Genghizkhar and Temur Langh, or, as we call him, Tamerlane. This strange Fable was probably invented on purpose to aggrandize the Original of the great Turkish and Tarrarian Families: And perhaps the Moguls being once Christians, may have applied that miraculous Conception to this Princes, fince their Fall, for their greater Reputation. - The Mahometan Infidels charge the Christians with making the Virgin Mary, the Third Person of the Bleffed Trinity; yet some of their Authors clear us from that Imputation. Abou'l Farage writes, That it was a Tradition among the Eastern Christians, That the blessed Virgin was but 12 Years of Age when she conceived by the Holy Ghost, and that The lived but 51 Years. They, I mean the Afiatick Christians, have a Faft they keep before the great Feast of our Lady, which is on the 15th of August, by us called the Affumption. This Fast begins on the 1st Day of the same Month, and the Feast of the Assumption is by them generally called Fithr Miriam, The breaking up of Mary's Fast, or the Feast of our Lady. The Plant we call Cyclamen Odoriferum, and our Iaty's Giove, is by the Affaticks called Bokbour Miriam, or Mury's Perfume; and they affirm, That by the bleffed Virgin having laid her Hand upon that Plant, it received the Form of her four Fingers and Thumb, and drew from thence its odoriferous Scent.

very many others, too numerous to be all repeated here, were all derived from that noble and illustrious

Original.

But let us return to the Beginning, from whence we have made this Digression, to see how the Genealogy was carry'd on. Something shall be faid, though with all possible Brevity, concerning the never-dying Actions of those venerable Persons, whose Names I have mentioned; And, likewise, we ought not to omit recalling to our Memories some of the Precepts lest us by them, whereof the Institutions in our Books of ElSunna are chiefly compos'd; since the Doctrines and edifying Examples which we have inherited from these holy Prophets have been mainly conducive towards the Redemption and Eternal Salvation of our Immortal Souls.

(a) Isaac the second Son of the Holy Patriarch Abraham, by his first Wife Sarah, was, as I have already said, the first Founder and Patron of the People of Israel. He was an upright Servant of the Lord, and walked constantlyin his Paths. He never omitted visiting his Father's (b) Sepulchre thrice every Day, paying great Honour,

Reve-

⁽a) In most things, except the Sacrifice, the Mahometans agree with our Scriptures in what concerns Isaac, whom they call Isbac ben Ibrabim. They only add, That the Spirit of Prophesy, which before was intire in the Patriarchs, we, after the Death of Abrabam, divided between Island and his younger Brother Isaac; and that all the Prophets in general descended from Island, except Shoaib and Mahomet, who were of the Posterity of Islands. This Shoaib is Fethro, Father in-Law to Moses, of whom I intend to make mention in another Place, and likewise of Joh, whom a little before I have hinted to be, by many Authors, reckoned with the other Two.

⁽b) That Abraham was buried in the City of Hebron, from him likewife called Khalil, is the unanimous Opinion of all the Eastern Nations. Ben Schonah, in the Year of the Hegira 513, which answers to the Year of our Lord 1119, under the Caliphship of Mosserbassched. 19th Caliph of the House of the Abbassides, tells us, That Abraham's Tomb, wherein were also start and Jacob, was opened, and in ite

Reverence, Devotion and filial Duty to that venerable Monument. The Increase of his Flocks, and all his Cattle, he set apart for the Poor, and liberally bestowed it all upon them; taking particular Care to distribute his Charity so, that those who were most in Necessity might have the largest Share of his Bounty. He ever cultivated an amicable Correspondence, and maintained an inviolable Friendship with his Brother Ishmael, to whom he always shewed great Respect, and a Deterence due to him as his Elder.

Facob, the worthy Son of this so venerable a Parent, was no-wife inferior to his Father in Merit, and Piety, Charity, or Holiness of Life. He enjoyned himself to observe Four notable Vows, which he had made a folemn Promise to God never to violate, and the which for their Rarity, and their meritorious Sanctity and Charity, are highly effecined of, and extolled by Caebu el Khabar, a learned Writer. The first was, He obliged himself never to taste the Meats that were fet before him, but deemed them to be Haram, or Unlawful, 'till he had first performed two Prostrations before God, by way of craving a Bleffing upon what he was about to eat, and to thew his thankful Acknowledgments for what his Lord had bountifully been pleased to send him for his Sustenance. The Second was; That be had bound himself under the like Obligation to eat of nothing that had been prepared for him, 'till he had given of it to fuch poor.

were found the Bodies of those Patriarchs very whole and intire, with several Lamps of Gold and Silver, of all which vast Numbers of People were Eye Witnesses. This Tomb is so much honoured by the Mahometan, that they make their south Pilgrimage to it, the three first being that of Mecca, that of Medina, and that of Jetrusalem. There are several Books that treat of these Pilgrimages, and Calami has wrote a particular one concerning the Visitation of Abraham's Sepulchre, and intitled it, Uns el Khalil, that is, The Society or Familiarity that is contracted with Abraham.

weak,

weak, or fick People that were near his Habitation. The Third was, That he had always as many Parcels of Provisions of all Sorts, laid up in Store for the Relief of those who were in Want, as there are Days in the Year, with a solemn Oath never to diminish them, upon his own Account, to whatfoever Necessiaty he should happen to be reduced. The Fourth was; An inviolable Promise he had made, that the Water of his Wells, Cifterns, and the like, should, unexceptionably, be never refused to Man or Beast that were thirsty.

"O just and venerable Patriarch! 'Twas not for " nothing that all thy Undertakings were attended " with fuch prosperous Periods! Nor was it undefer-" vedly that thy Fields and Pastures were continu-" ally covered with exuberant Verdure, and thy "Flocks fo fair and fo fruitful! Whoever can but obtain the Grace to follow thy Foot-steps, will, un-" doubtedly, gain the Palm of Honour in this World, and of everlasting Glory in that to come! It was "thy transcendent Constancy in doing Good Works, " thy scarcely imitable Perseverance in thy bountiful " Distribution of Alms to the Distressed, that gave " thee Strength and Resolution to exert thy felf, as "thou couragiously didst, when thou contendedst " fo long with fo unequal a Match as the Angel " fent from Heaven to try thy Force!

This great Prophet wrestled a whole Night, from Sun set to Break of Day, with the blessed Angel of God, Gabriel, who came down to him in humane Form to make Tryal of his Fortitude and Valour: and after they had strove, as I have said, all the Night, and notwithstanding the Superiority of the Antagonist Facob had to contend withal, he remained upon his Feet, unfoiled and invincible, having, by that so heroic and magnanimous an Action, gained to himself an immortal Name.

"By this, and such like Examples, we meet with in Holy Writ, we may plainly comprehend, and not scruple to conclude, That those of the Posterity of Eve, when inspired with digine Grace, and armed with a generous Emulation of exerting their Forces for the Glory and Honour of their Mighty Creator; Then, I say, they can never possibly be vanquished, nor is any thing in this earthly World, too difficult for them to undertake, and, by perse-

" vering, to bring to a happy Conclusion.

This was He, who, as he lay afleep, beheld a wonderful Ladder, the Bottom whereof was at his Feet, and the Top reached up to Heaven, upon the which, innumerable Legions of Seraphims were afcending and descending without Intermission. And, in a Word, it was this same Patriarch concerning whom our Expositors all agree in telling us, that since the Time of Noah, none of all the ancient Patriarchs ever saw such Mysterious Visions, or had so many Revelations as the ever-venerable Facob.

(a) Foscph his Son, of whom such honourable Mention is made in the Sacred Alcoran, had a Vision in his Sleep, wherein he beheld the Sun, and the Moon, with Eleven of the brightest Stars in the Firmament, sall down and worship and do Homage to him. This is He who was cast into the Pit or Well, and sold for a Sum of Money to People of a Strange Nation, like a Beast in a publick Market; and was afterwards thrown into a dismal, lonesome, and filthy Dungeon, where he continued Seventeen Years in inexpressible Misery and Distress; which Missortune besel him only because when he was tempted and persecuted, through the Means of his matchless Beauty, to violate his Chassity, he resused to consent. We read of him, That whilst he continued in that loathsome and

⁽a) Of Joseph I have already faid something, See. P. 140. folitary

solitary Confinement, he was frequently wont to weep, because the filthy Stench, and the squalid Nastiness of the Place, was an Hindrance to him from performing his daily Salaat, or Devotions; and also, because he was destitute of Water wherewithal to wash and purify himself with the necessary Immersions and Ablutions we Mussulmans are enjoyned to use, to prepare us for our daily Prayers: To supply which Defect, or, at least, to atone in some Measure for the same; the Angel Gabriel appeared to him, and faid; "Joseph! When thou hast no Water, thou "mayst, in such a Case, make Use of Dust, or the " like, by rubbing thyself therewith instead of Wa" ter." From hence our Holy Sunna, or Book of the Oral Law, has deduced the Original, the Form, and 'Method of our Purification called (a) Tayahmam, a Liberty and Privilege fo very requifite and commodious in many Circumstances, and upon several Occafions. " By this Incident we may gather, that the " worst of Missortunes that can happen to us, may, " by some Means or other, be turned to our Ad-" vantage, and made applicable to some good Purce pose.

This Memorable Patriarch affiduously followed, and strenuously promoted the Precepts of his venerable Ancestor Abraham, which, to his immortal Praise, we inherit from him. He exhorted the strange Nations to use Circumcision, and to distribute Alms, (b) as well

of

⁽a) Concerning this Ceremony see Reland's Mah. Rel. p. 37. where, in the Notes, it is largely explained.

⁽b) The Arabick Word for Alms-giving, I mean those Alms which are enjoyed them by Precept, is Zacah or Zacouah, and is derived from Zaca, which fignifies to purify, because it, as it were, purifies the remaining Part of what we possess, when that Obligatory Duty is performed. This Word, and that of El Aashor, or the Tenth, should never be confounded with Sadacah, which is only a voluntary Alms. Our European Translators generally call it the